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# NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS

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## HEARING

BEFORE A

## SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

### S. RES. 385

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN  
RELATIONS TO INVESTIGATE AS TO THE ALLEGED  
INVASION OF NICARAGUA BY ARMED  
SAILORS AND MARINES OF  
THE UNITED STATES

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WASHINGTON  
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1913

SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, Massachusetts, *Chairman.*

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Utah.

THEODORE E. BURTON, Ohio

AGUSTUS O. BACON, Georgia.

JAMES P. CLARK, Arkansas.



## NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

EL PASO, TEX., *Tuesday October 8, 1912.*

The subcommittee met at 3 o'clock p. m.

Present: Senator Fall.

Present also: Mr. Fenton R. McCreery.

Senator FALL. This testimony is taken under authority of Senate resolution 385, which is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or a subcommittee thereof, authorized and appointed under S. Res. 335, passed July twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, to make certain investigations and report concerning influences connected with or inciting rebellion, insurrections, or disorders in Cuba and Mexico, be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed by said committee, or a subcommittee appointed or to be appointed, to further inquire, investigate, ascertain, and report as to the alleged invasion of the Republic of Nicaragua by the armed sailors and marines of the Navy of the United States during the month of August, nineteen hundred and twelve, or at any other time preceding or subsequent thereto during said year; and particularly to investigate and report to the Senate—

First. Under what authority of law and by the orders of what official of the United States said armed sailors and marines were at any time during said year ordered to invade the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Second. What armed officers and sailors and marines of the Navy and Marine Corps were under said orders sent into the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Third. What orders were issued to said forces of the Navy and Marine Corps to be executed by the same in the Republic of Nicaragua, and what was done within the period named in pursuance thereof, and particularly what military operations were carried on within the Republic of Nicaragua by said forces in pursuance of said orders or otherwise.

Fourth. The said committee or subcommittee is further directed to investigate and report to the Senate what citizen of the United States or other person or persons are now or have been during said year assuming to collect customs in Nicaragua, and assuming to be American customs officials, and particularly by whom said collector of customs has been appointed, by whose instigation, and the authority assumed to be exercised by said alleged American customs officials and all the acting and doings of the same under any authority, actual or assumed.

*Resolved further*, That all the powers and authority conferred upon said committee or subcommittee by the said original S. Res. 335 of July twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, be, and the same are hereby, conferred upon said committee or subcommittee in making the additional investigation and report herein authorized and directed.

Senator FALL. Senate resolution 335 is the resolution under which Senators Smith of Michigan, McCumber, Borah, Shively, Hitchcock, and myself have been authorized to investigate Mexican and Cuban affairs. The following telegrams will be inserted in this record, as the authority for taking the testimony of Mr. Leets here to-day:

EL PASO, TEX., *October 1, 1912.*

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE,  
*Boston, Mass.:*

Following lettergram addressed to me just received from Juan Leetz, New Orleans, La.: "In compliance with the recent resolution of the United States Senate authorizing an investigation to determine the persons responsible for fomenting revolutions in Nicaragua, Mexico, and Cuba, and to investigate the activity of American diplomatic agents and marines in Nicaragua, I have just arrived in the United States for the purpose of presenting to your honorable committee certain important facts and documents relating to the Nicaraguan matter. Many of the documents I have are official and embrace correspondence between United States and Nicaraguan officials not heretofore made known in this country. I await the pleasure of the committee." If your committee not prepared to take testimony and you desire I can wire Leetz meet me here or San Antonio and secure his statement under oath and forward same to you. Senator Smith and myself still actively engaged in hearings regarding Mexican affairs.

ALBERT B. FALL.

NAHANT, MASS., *October 2, 1912.*

Senator ALBERT B. FALL,  
*El Paso, Tex.:*

Telegram received. Impossible to get our committee together. Should be very glad if you would wire Leetz to meet you and take his statement under oath. Our committee will not meet before the beginning of the session.

H. C. LODGE.

### TESTIMONY OF JUAN LEETS.

[Fenton R. McCreery, interpreter.]

Juan Leets, being first duly sworn by Senator Fall, testified as follows:

Senator FALL. Of what country are you a citizen?

Mr. LEETS. I was born in Russia, but since young boyhood I have been living in Central America. I have held different high positions in Nicaragua, and am considered a Nicaraguan.

Senator FALL. You have held governmental positions under the Nicaraguan Government, have you?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. More than once?

Mr. LEETS. Twice. Under Zelaya I was appointed as chief of all the customs, as the delegate of the Government on the Atlantic coast, and at another time I was chief of police of the Republic.

Senator FALL. Have you the original documents certifying to your official appointments, to which you have referred?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; I have them.

Senator FALL. Let me see them, if you please. This first instrument which you hand me is in Spanish, signed by J. S. Zelaya, dated Managua, November 19, 1908, certifying that Juan Leets is inspector general of the customhouses of the Republic.

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. The second instrument is a certificate executed in the City of Mexico on the 5th of April, 1911, certifying to the employment of Mr. Leets, and signed by J. Madriz.

Mr. LEETS. The original certificate of my employment was at the time in the department of the interior of Nicaragua, at Managua, and



Mr. Madriz was temporarily in the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, at the time when this last certificate was given.

The documents referred to are as follows:

PRESIDENCIA Y COMANDANCIA GENERAL,  
NICARAGUA.

El portador de la presente, don Juan Leets, inspector general de las aduanas de la República, va á la costa Atlántica como delegado del Gobierno y en ejercicio de su cargo.

En tal virtud se ordena á las autoridades civiles y militares de toda esa circunscripción territorial, presten al expresado señor las facilidades y el apoyo que necesite para el mejor éxito de la misión que lleva y para la mayor eficacia de sus disposiciones. Especialmente se ordena á los jefes de aduana y subtesoreros entreguen á al señor delegado las cantidades de dinero que les pida, percibiendo el correspondiente recibo y dando aviso al ministerio del ramo; y á las autoridades militares que le presten el auxilio de la fuerza pública en la forma que él lo requiera.

Managua, 19 de noviembre de 1908.

J. S. ZELAYA.

[SEAL.] REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA,  
COMANDANCIA GENERAL DEL EJERCITO.

[Translation.]

LETTER GIVEN TO INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS JUAN LEETZ BY  
PRESIDENT J. S. ZELAYA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND MILITARY COMMANDER,  
NICARAGUA.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. Juan Leetz, inspector general of customs of the Republic, is proceeding to the Atlantic coast as delegate of the Government in the exercise of his functions.

All civil and military authorities within these territorial limits are ordered to lend to the said gentleman such facilities and assistance as he may require to accomplish his mission and make effective his instructions.

Collectors of customs and subtreasurers are especially ordered to deliver to said delegate the sums of money he may ask, taking the corresponding receipt and advising the corresponding department; and the military authorities to lend the assistance of their forces in such manner as he may require.

Managua, November 19, 1908.

J. S. ZELAYA.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

[SEAL.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

[Translation.]

Jose Madriz.

P. O. box 1878.

J. MADRIZ TO JUAN LEETZ.

MEXICO, April 5, 1911.

Mr. JUAN LEETS, *Present*.

MY DISTINGUISHED FRIEND: I am glad to make known by this letter that I have known you well for many years, that I have had the pleasure of dealing with you as a client and as a friend, and that

by reason of your honesty, devotion to work, and sterling personal qualities you are entitled to my most hearty recommendation. You were also an employee of the Government over which I had had the honor to preside in Nicaragua, and in the exercise of your functions you were loyal, obedient to instructions, and truly patriotic.

You may make of this letter whatever use you desire, and should you need further references I beg that you will inform me, for I desire to serve you.

With my especial consideration, I am,

Your affectionate friend and servant,

J. MADRIZ.

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J. MADRIZ TO JUAN LEETZ.

[Copy.]

Jose Madriz.  
Apartado 1878.

MEXICO, 5 de abril de 1911.

Sr. Dn. JUAN LEETS, P,

MI DISTINGUIDO AMIGO: Es grato para mi hacer constar en la presente que conozco á Vd. bien desde hace muchos años, que he tenido el gusto de tratarlo como cliente y como amigo, y que por su honradez, dedicación al trabajo y buenas prendas personales, que he tenido ocasion de apreciar, es U. una persona que merece mi más amplia recomendación, asimismo fué U. empleado público del Gobierno que tuve la honra de presidir en Nicaragua y en el ejercicio de sus destinos U. se condujo con lealtad, disciplina y verdadero patriotismo.

Puede U. hacer de esta carta el uso que le convenga, y si necesitare de mayores referencias sirvase indicármelo, que estoy á sus órdenes.

Con mi especial consideración, soy de U. afmo. amigo y S.

J. MADRIZ.

Senator FALL. During what period of time were you employed under the Zelaya Government?

Mr. LEETS. A little over one year.

Senator FALL. During what period of time were you employed under the Madriz administration?

Mr. LEETS. As soon as Zelaya got out of power I put in my resignation, which was accepted, and I was without employment for 15 days. Then I was called over again by President Madriz and asked to take charge of all the police of the Republic.

Senator FALL. How long did you continue in that position?

Mr. LEETS. During all the time Dr. Madriz was president, until he left.

Senator FALL. When did President Madriz leave?

Mr. LEETS. On the 20th of August, 1910.

Senator FALL. 1910 or 1911?

Mr. LEETS. 1910.

Senator FALL. This certificate which was given to you by President Madriz—

Mr. LEETS. That was one year later.



Senator FALL. It was simply a certificate to the effect that you had been employed.

Mr. LEETS. A statement of my official position, to show that I have a good reputation, if I want any other employment.

Senator FALL. What is your title?

Mr. LEETS. I have in Nicaragua the military rank of a general.

Senator FALL. How long did you say you lived in Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. I have been living there and made my home for 26 years in Central America. I was married there.

Senator FALL. You understand the object of this examination, and the power which is possessed by the committee appointed by the Senate to make this examination, do you?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. You have requested to be allowed to come before the committee and make a statement as to Nicaraguan affairs generally, and I would prefer that you proceed in your own language to make a statement in narrative form. When you have any documents which you wish to present to the committee, please do so.

Mr. LEETS. What I wish to demonstrate is that during the time Madriz was president of Nicaragua he was accepted by the whole people, and that his government was a good government.

As chief of the entire civil guard of Nicaragua during the administration of President Madriz I wish to show from the orders that he gave to me that he was a man of character, a just man, and that he governed wisely.

Dr. Madriz was called by the entire Nicaraguan people to defend their rights. He was constitutionally elected by the congress that accepted the resignation of Zelaya. This same congress elected Dr. Madriz.

When he assumed power, he requested the revolutionary forces to enter into negotiations for peace, and I can prove by documents that the propositions which he made were the most just and liberal that ever had been made.

Among the documents by which I can prove what I have stated, is a letter from Admiral Kimball, in which he states that the government of President Madriz is a just government, that he was willing to make liberal concessions to the revolutionists, offering to pay all the expenditures that had been made by the revolution, and to recognize the military titles granted by the revolution, and that he would pay to the military officers of the revolution pensions, or provide for their widows and children.

All of these propositions were declined by the revolutionists. The revolutionists proposed that Madriz should resign and that the Government of the United States should name a person to hold executive power pending the election, which proposition Dr. Madriz declined, on the ground that it would be unconstitutional.

At this time the government of Dr. Madriz controlled all the departments in every part of the Republic except the Atlantic coast, and he ordered his forces to the Atlantic coast to subdue the revolution.

The forces of Dr. Madriz occupied all the military positions except Bluefields and Elarama, and in order to command the coast President Madriz purchased an English ship and sent it with a ship which he already had in the navy to the Atlantic ports.

The forces of Madriz took Cape Gracias, Prince Polca, Rio Grande, Laguna de Perles, and El Bluff, which is the key to Bluefields, where the customhouse is situated and where the principal forces are stationed.

From this customhouse at El Bluff are distributed all the provisions and merchandise destined for the other ports which I have mentioned.

So there remained in possession of the revolutionists only Bluefields, which has a population of 4,000.

The Madriz Government being in possession of the customhouse at El Bluff, so that neither arms nor ammunition could enter Bluefields, it could be said that the revolution was practically suppressed. Then, owing to efforts of the American Navy and of Consul Moffatt in Bluefields, a new customhouse was established in a place where there was no customhouse before, nor were there any buildings, and this action was approved by the Department of State, according to communications from Secretary Knox, as I will show by documents.

Senator FALL. Who established that customhouse?

Mr. LEETS. That customhouse was established by Consul Moffatt, the American consul at Bluefields, and approved by Secretary Knox, according to documents which I will present.

Then the warships of President Madriz ordered that all the ships bringing in arms and ammunition and supplies for the revolutionists should pass by the customhouse and register.

Commander Gilmer, of the American war vessel *Paducah*, sent a communication to the military commander of the forces of Madriz that he had no right to register any merchant vessel, even although it might carry munitions of war.

All the merchant ships that came there carried the Norwegian flag and belonged to the Bluefields Steamship Co. In order to prove that these ships were American, when they appeared opposite El Bluff they hoisted the American flag, and Commander Gilmer put American marines aboard, and said to the military commanders that if anything was done against these ships it would be considered as a declaration of war against the United States, and that if they used force he would employ the cannon of the United States against the ships of President Madriz.

Senator FALL. Was this notice to the Madriz forces given by way of public notice?

Mr. LEETS. I have the written documents which were exchanged between the Madriz commanders and the American commanders. At the same time that the troops of President Madriz reached the outskirts of Bluefields, with the object of taking the last outpost or stronghold of the revolutionary forces, the marines were disembarked from the American ships, with machine guns and cannon at Bluefields, and the leaders of the Madriz forces were notified that they could not enter Bluefields.

Then President Madriz ordered the withdrawal of his troops into the interior, because he would not, under any circumstances, fire upon American troops, and he desired to prevent intervention. I have copies of notes from the Department of State, showing that Dr. Madriz notified the Government of Norway that the port of Bluefields was closed. Then the Government of the United States made an official effort to convince the Government of Norway that the port of Bluefields was not closed.



The government of Dr. Madriz guaranteed protection to the interests of Americans in a firm and decided manner, as is shown by a large number of orders to his subordinates.

I have many private documents; I have letters from a number of high officials and prominent personages, showing that the Government of the United States did not and would not recognize the government of Dr. Madriz.

I suppose, judging from documents in the possession of the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, that the government of Madriz would not listen to a proposition from Wall Street bankers in connection with a loan such as was made to Santo Domingo; and as at this time the revolutionists Estrada and Diaz did probably accept these propositions, this was the probable reason for the support they received from the Department of State. Regarding this matter Mr. Luis Felipe Correa could testify. He was the Nicaraguan minister to the United States at that time.

Senator FALL. Where is he now?

Mr. LEETS. In New York. And Francesco Altschul, who was Nicaraguan consul in New Orleans at the time, could make a statement regarding this matter—that is, relative to the documents which these gentlemen have possession of regarding the propositions referred to.

Dr. Madriz turned over his power to Jose Dolores Estrada and left Nicaragua, owing to the intervention of the United States.

The present revolution in Nicaragua is a continuation of the revolution of Estrada, because the Dawson convention was made, in which it was provided that the President of Nicaragua should be elected from only five members of the Conservative Party, all of whom were revolutionists against the Liberal government. Under this convention no member of the Liberal Party can be President, and the Liberals compose a majority in Nicaragua.

The persecution of the Liberals followed, which is shown by the expulsion from the country of a large number of Liberal leaders, which is unconstitutional in Nicaragua, because the constitution provides that there shall be free elections, and that the majority shall rule, and this was the real reason why the Liberal Party has taken up arms.

In order to assure the continuation in power of the Conservatives, a loan was contracted in the United States under the Knox-Castrillo convention, which convention has not been approved by the Senate of the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate of the United States has not approved this convention, the Department of State has proceeded exactly as though it had been approved.

Senator FALL. One of the provisions of that agreement, with reference to the financing by the American syndicate of Nicaragua, was that an official should be appointed, as I understand, under the provisions of the treaty, who should have authority to collect the customs, and so forth, and handle the income derived in that way by the Nicaraguan Government, for the general purposes of providing for a sinking fund to take up these bonds, and to pay the interest on the bonds.

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Has such an official been appointed by any one?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Do you know by whom?

Mr. LEETS. By the bankers who made the loan. The chief man is named Hamm. He is the representative of the bankers. He is now in Nicaragua, managing the customhouse. He is also managing the railroads and the steamships which belong to the Nicaraguan Government.

Senator FALL. How is this man Hamm appointed? Who recognizes him? Is he appointed by the American syndicate of bankers?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And recognized by the Nicaraguan Government?

Mr. LEETS. The government of Diaz.

Senator FALL. Does he claim to have any authority from the United States Government?

Mr. LEETS. I do not know whether he makes that claim or not. I can not say.

Senator FALL. He is not claiming then to represent the American Government directly, or to be authorized or empowered to act by the State Department of the American Government? He does not make that claim?

Mr. LEETS. He does not say that he represents the United States, but he collects all the Government revenues.

Senator FALL. Then, so far as the Diaz government is concerned, the Diaz government is proceeding along the lines suggested or agreed upon between the American syndicate capitalists and the Diaz Government, without reference to the fact that the proposed treaty, which was to embody the agreement between the capitalists and the Diaz government, and by which the agreement was to be recognized and enforced by the United States, has not been ratified by the Senate of the United States?

Mr. LEETS. The Diaz government and these capitalists all proceeded to act just as though the treaty had been approved by the United States.

Senator FALL. And you claim that the State Department of the United States is proceeding upon the same theory and is supporting the Diaz government and the acts of these bankers?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. In the appointment of Hamm, just as though the treaty had been agreed upon by the Senate of the United States?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; and for this reason the Government of the United States has disembarked its marines and its military forces, and is sustaining the government of Diaz just as though the treaty had been ratified by the Senate of the United States; and this action by the State Department of the United States is contrary to the desires or wishes of all the people of Nicaragua, as has been demonstrated by the citizens in all parts of the Republic taking up arms everywhere, except in Managua and in other places which are garrisoned by forces of the Nicaraguan Government and the marines and military forces of the United States.

Senator FALL. Going back to the Madriz administration and the final overthrow of that Government, or the substitution of some other government, who were the revolutionary leaders against the Madriz administration?

Mr. LEETS. Juan Estrada, Chamorro, and Mena.



Senator FALL. You have testified concerning the establishment of another customhouse at or near Bluefields, and the controversy between the Madriz government and Mr. Gilmer, of the American Navy, and to the further fact that as you have said the American consul, Mr. Moffatt, established a new customhouse?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. How do you mean that Mr. Moffatt established a new customhouse? Where was this new customhouse established?

Mr. LEETS. It was on the coast on one side of the river in the interior. Every ship had to go by the old customhouse, the only customhouse that there was. They had to go right by it.

Senator FALL. Who controlled the territory where this new customhouse was established? Was it controlled by the revolutionists?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Who was in command of the revolutionists at that place?

Mr. LEETS. Juan Estrada.

Senator FALL. Then, do you mean to say that the American consul, Mr. Moffatt, established a new customhouse?

Mr. LEETS. Yes. The note of Mr. Knox says to make the merchandise pay only to Estrada, and to take all the merchandise right to the new customhouse, which was established the next day after they took the old customhouse from the rebel forces.

Senator FALL. As I understand you, the old customhouse at El Bluff (that is at Bluefields) was occupied and controlled by the revolutionists?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. It was captured by the forces of Madriz?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Madriz was then the President of Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And the day after the capture of the regular customhouse by the forces of Madriz the American consul assisted in the establishment of a new customhouse, or established a new customhouse on territory controlled by Juan Estrada, who was in revolution against the Madriz government?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And this last customhouse was the one recognized in the note of Secretary Knox to which you refer?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; in order to make the merchandise pay to the new customhouse and not to the old customhouse, which was the only customhouse known on the whole Atlantic coast where all the merchandise was separated for the other small ports.

Senator FALL. Had Juan Estrada been recognized at this time by the Government of the United States?

Mr. LEETS. Not officially recognized; no.

Senator FALL. Had the belligerency of the revolutionists, the Chamorro and Estrada factionists, been recognized officially by the Government of the United States?

Mr. LEETS. Not that I know of, but always mentioned as a defacto Government.

Senator FALL. In this note of Mr. Knox to Zelaya, and the subsequent note by Assistant Secretary Wilson, I see that he refers to the original note of Secretary Knox to the minister representing Zelaya.

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Did the revolutionists at Bluefields, after the establishing of this new customhouse, continue the revolution against the Madriz Government from that point?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; they continued, and they received ammunition and arms from different places, under the protection of the American official, Mr. Gilmer, in charge of the navy at Bluefields. I have cablegrams to prove that it was announced that ships were taking down arms and ammunition, and they were protected, and sailors from the warships were put on board of these merchant ships, and they were sent through to the new customhouse.

Senator FALL. These were arms and ammunition sent from Guatemala by Cabrera, the president of that supposed Republic?

Mr. LEETS. Yes. I have telegrams where he says that he shipped them, and the Madriz forces tried to hold them, but the American officials protected them under the American flag, and took them through to the new customhouse.

Senator FALL. How did they get to the new customhouse?

Mr. LEETS. In order to get to the new customhouse, they had to sail right by the old customhouse.

Senator FALL. How long after the establishment of the new customhouse by the American consul was it before Madriz surrendered power and left Nicaragua, approximately?

Mr. LEETS. About two months and a half after that.

Senator FALL. Did the Madriz forces hold the old customhouse at El Bluff all that time?

Mr. LEETS. They held it all that time; but American marines were landed in Bluefields with their cannon and machine guns, and the forces of Madriz were ordered not to take Bluefields. That was the declaration of the American man-of-war. Then Madriz ordered his forces to go back to the interior, and after he got them all back to the interior then the 250 rebels followed to the interior, and then Madriz saw it was no use to fight any more, and he delegated his power to Dolores Estrada and left the country.

Senator FALL. How long did Dolores Estrada hold the Government?

Mr. LEETS. He held it only about 10 or 12 days and then delivered the Government over to the revolutionary party.

Senator FALL. What did the revolutionary party do with reference to forming a government?

Mr. LEETS. They of course sent different commissioners around the country and said that Madriz was gone, that it was no use to fight any longer, and to lay down their arms, and all the people did lay down their arms, thinking the revolutionary government would make a good government; but they soon saw what kind of a government it was.

Senator FALL. What kind of a government was it? You say Dolores Estrada turned it over to the revolutionary party?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. To whom did he deliver the presidency? Was there a President recognized to succeed him?

Mr. LEETS. Juan Estrada, his brother.

Senator FALL. And then he continued to discharge the duties of President?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; without election.

Senator FALL. Did he call himself President?



Mr. LEETS. He called himself President, and he was immediately recognized by the Washington Government as the President.

Senator FALL. After his recognition, or before his recognition by the Washington Government, was he elected by the Congress of Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir; he was never elected by the Congress of Nicaragua. There was no Congress. There was no election by Congress.

Senator FALL. Then in so far as any election was concerned, neither he nor Dolores Estrada was ever elected President?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir; never.

Senator FALL. How long did Juan Estrada hold office as President?

Mr. LEETS. He held office but a very few months, and he tried to take out Mr. Mena, the minister of war, who had all the power in his hands. Mena was arrested by Estrada, but the American minister took Mena out, and as soon as Mena got out, Mena obliged Gen. Estrada to leave the country.

Senator FALL. That is the Mr. Mena who had just recently been engaged in the last revolution?

Mr. LEETS. Yes. He was minister of war.

Senator FALL. Who was the American minister whom you say compelled the release of Mena?

Mr. LEETS. Mr. Weitzel.

Senator FALL. He is the present minister?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. As I understand, Gen. Mena was secretary of war when Juan Estrada went in as President?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And he was afterwards arrested by Juan Estrada?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Why was he in revolution against him?

Mr. LEETS. Juan Estrada wanted to take him out as minister, but he was afraid to take him out as minister, and he arrested him. Mena was arrested one night, but under the influence of the American minister, Mr. Weitzel, he was liberated, and as he had all the barracks and military quarters under his command, he immediately made Juan Estrada resign and transfer the power to Adolfo Diaz as the new President of Nicaragua. Mena had command of the army and of the artillery.

Senator FALL. Mr. Mena, the minister of war, had under his control all the barracks, and the munitions of war, etc.?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Did the soldiers recognize Mena?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; they recognized Mena.

Senator FALL. And were for Mena and against Juan Estrada?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. So that when the American minister, Mr. Weitzel, caused Juan Estrada to release Mena from custody, Mena was able, through his control of the soldiers and of the barracks, arms, ammunition, etc., to compel Juan Estrada to flee the country?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; and to deposit the power with Adolfo Diaz.

Senator FALL. About when was this?

Mr. LEETS. I do not remember exactly what date it happened. It was about May or June, 1911.

Senator FALL. Where did Juan Estrada go?

Mr. LEETS. Juan Estrada went from Nicaragua to Guatemala, and from Guatemala to New York, where he has been since.

Senator FALL. What became of Dolores Estrada?

Mr. LEETS. He still stayed in Managua. He is a contractor.

Senator FALL. After Mena succeeded in driving Juan Estrada out of the country and having the power of the Government delivered over to the hands of Mr. Diaz, what became of Mena?

Mr. LEETS. He still stayed in as minister of war, in control of the country. He has all the officials and the military barracks and everything in his power, and he had himself elected by the Congress, but he made the Congress. He said to one man, "You will be a congressman," and to another, "You will be a congressman," and that Congress elected Mena without popular vote as a future President, from 1913 to 1917.

Senator FALL. You say this Congress was not elected?

Mr. LEETS. The Congress was simply appointed by Mena.

Senator FALL. Was there an election of a Congress under Juan Estrada?

Mr. LEETS. No. Juan Estrada got together his own people as a Congress, and they discussed the making of a new constitution.

Senator FALL. Was this the Congress which elected Mena?

Mr. LEETS. No; Mena did not like that Congress. Mena dissolved that Congress.

Senator FALL. Mena dissolved the Estrada Congress?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And appointed one of his own?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; appointed his own Congress.

Senator FALL. And his Congress met and elected him as the President of the Republic?

Mr. LEETS. As the future President, from 1913 to 1917.

Senator FALL. To take office in 1913 and hold until 1917?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And in the meantime Mena remained as the secretary of war?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And Diaz remained as the President, although he had never been elected?

Mr. LEETS. He had never been elected.

Senator FALL. And has not yet been?

Mr. LEETS. Has not yet been.

Senator FALL. The Government was simply turned over to him by Juan Estrada?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; because Mena told Juan Estrada to leave the country. That is the way Adolfo Diaz got in, who is now the president.

Senator FALL. Did Mena agree to the appointment of this man Hamm as the collector of the port and manager of the different customhouse in Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. He had agreed as a minister, but after he saw the bankers' loan, he did not like that.

Senator FALL. Mena, then, was not in agreement with the terms of the proposed bankers' loan?

Mr. LEETS. He was not.



Senator FALL. He first agreed to the convention or treaty concerning the loan?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. But disagreed after he understood the terms of the agreement?

Mr. LEETZ. The terms of the loan; yes.

Senator FALL. And then he did not agree to the appointment by these bankers of Mr. Hamm as inspector of the customhouses of Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. As chief collector of customs.

Senator FALL. Did he make any public protest?

Mr. LEETS. He did not make any public protest, but the Conservative Party did not want Mena. The two old families, the Chamorros and Cuadras, think they are the old families of Nicaragua, and that the power must be in their hands.

Senator FALL. They form the Conservative Party?

Mr. LEETS. They form the Conservative Party, and they did not want to have Mena in there for the next presidential term. They wanted the Dawson treaty to be fulfilled, and to have a new election, but Mena did not agree.

Senator FALL. When was this Dawson treaty or agreement entered into?

Mr. LEETS. Just as soon as the Conservative Party came in. That was in August.

Senator FALL. That was under Juan Estrada?

Mr. LEETS. That was under Juan Estrada; yes.

Senator FALL. Who were the parties to that treaty?

Mr. LEETS. Juan Estrada, Mena, Emiliano Chamorro, Hernando Solorzano, and Adolfo Diaz. They are the five persons who were in the treaty.

Senator FALL. How did it happen to be known as the Dawson treaty or agreement?

Mr. LEETS. It is known as the Dawson treaty because Mr. Dawson, as the envoy of the United States, was the prime mover in getting these parties together to sign this agreement, and he signed it also.

Senator FALL. Was that Dawson agreement published in Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir; it was kept secret.

Senator FALL. Has it ever been published in Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. Afterwards it was published, because the Liberal Party got hold of it and published it.

Senator FALL. What was the official position of Mr. Dawson at that time?

Mr. LEETS. He was special envoy from Washington, or commissioner of the United States.

Senator FALL. Mena was one of the signers of that agreement?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Have you ever known of that treaty or agreement being published in the United States?

Mr. LEETS. I have never seen it published in the United States.

Senator FALL. Have you a copy of it with you?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir; I have not, because it was always kept secret.

Senator FALL. Have you a copy of any publication of that treaty?

Mr. LEETS. No.

Mr. McCREERY. I think Dr. Scott, who was then the Solicitor of the State Department, printed it in a publication which he got out.

Senator FALL. You have read that agr ement, have you, as it has been published?

Mr. LEETS. I read it, because the Liberal Party of Nicaragua had it published.

Senator FALL. You say that by the terms of this treaty it was provided that the Presidency of Nicaragua should be confined to certain individuals, of a certain party?

Mr. LEETS. To the five men who signed it. No one else should be President.

Senator FALL. It provided that the President of Nicaragua must be selected from one of those five men?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Did it provide that they should be selected by a general election?

Mr. LEETS. By a general election.

Senator FALL. It provided that it should be done by a general election?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. Was this before or after Gen. Mena named the Congress which had selected him?

Mr. LEETS. It was away before that.

Senator FALL. And Gen. Mena violated that agreement?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. And caused himself to be elected by a Congress which he himself selected?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. I presume his action antagonized the other signers of this Dawson agreement, did it?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. It was contrary to the wishes of the other signers?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. I have seen it stated that the Dawson agreement disfranchised all the Liberals of Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. How did it disfranchise the Liberals? Was it simply by providing that only those men who had signed the treaty, and who were members of the Conservative Party, should be elected to the Presidency?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

Senator FALL. In that way it deprived the Liberals of the opportunity to elect their own candidate?

Mr. LEETS. Yes, and the proof is that the Liberal leaders who tried to interest the people in the matter were expelled.

Senator FALL. Do you mean they were exiled; driven out of the country?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; they were exiled three times by an order of the Conservative Party. A large number of leaders of the Liberal Party have been exiled from Nicaragua by an order of the Conservative Party.

Senator FALL. Under the administration of Diaz?

Mr. LEETS. Under the administration of Diaz and Juan Estrada, both.



Senator FALL. What was the cause of this present revolution in Nicaragua against the Diaz government, if it was against the Diaz government?

Mr. LEETS. Because Diaz wished to supplant Mena, who was minister of war, and because Mena had under his control the army, barracks, and so forth, and believed that he had been elected as the President by a Congress which he had appointed or designated.

Senator FALL. After Mena was arrested by Diaz, was he discharged from arrest? If so, who released him? Who caused his discharge?

Mr. LEETS. He was released again, as in the former instance, by the efforts of the American minister, Mr. Weitzel, and he immediately left for Granada, where his son was in charge and had military forces, munitions of war, and so forth, and there he started the revolution.

Senator FALL. About what date did he leave Managua for Granada?

Mr. LEETS. The 29th of July.

Senator FALL. When were the first marines landed in Nicaragua? Was it after or before Mena was released from arrest?

Mr. LEETS. After he was released, as soon as he started his revolution. Mena also called upon the liberal party to arise and support the revolution in the west and in the other parts of the country. Then the liberal party, because of the landing of the marines of the United States, believing that the United States was intervening with arms in the internal affairs in Nicaragua, unanimously took up arms all over the Republic.

Senator FALL. Did they join Mena and fight with him?

Mr. LEETS. They did not exactly join Mena, but took up arms against the action of the United States and protested against the action of the United States Government in landing marines, and also protested against the taking over of the customhouses by the syndicate of American bankers.

Senator FALL. Under what leaders did the liberal party take up arms?

Mr. LEETS. Zeledon, Dr. Francesco Baca, who was one of the ministers in the cabinet of Dr. Madriz, and under different leaders belonging to the liberal party, and also following other men of prominence. Their object in taking up arms was to fight for the independence of their country, that there might be free elections, free speech, and free press.

Senator FALL. When this agreement was entered into between the American bankers and the Nicaraguan Government, was it favorably received by the Nicaraguan people in the first instance?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir; absolutely all protested against it.

Senator FALL. What influence, if any, caused the agreement to be entered into by the Nicaraguan Government?

Mr. LEETS. Because the conservative government believed that in entering into this agreement they would receive the support of the United States Government in continuing them in power indefinitely.

Senator FALL. Were the people of Nicaragua generally pleased, or were they displeased at the action of the United States Senate in refusing to ratify the agreement?

Mr. LEETS. They were all very much gratified, and received the news with enthusiasm, particularly as evidence to them that the people of the United States were in favor of justice, and in favor of the

freedom of the Nicaraguan people. They saw in this action of the Senate, or in its refusal to act in this treaty, justice to themselves, and that they would not be tied up and delivered to the tender mercies of the American bankers.

Senator FALL. As to the documents which you have informally handed to me, I wish to ask just which documents you are willing to have made a portion of the record in this hearing?

Mr. LEETS. All the documents and letters which have been handed you, with the exception of two letters from Admiral Kimball, which are private letters addressed to Dr. Madriz, and which I have handed to you simply in order that you might see in what estimation as a man and a patriot Dr. Madriz was held by Admiral Kimball himself.

If, however, the Senate committee should insist upon it, I will, at their request, leave with you copies of these two letters from Admiral Kimball.

Dr. Madriz is dead, and I have obtained these private and confidential letters of Admiral Kimball from the widow of Dr. Madriz, and I would not care to have them made public unless with the consent of Mrs. Madriz and also of Admiral Kimball.

Admiral Kimball was a high officer in the American Navy, and is now retired, and to give publicity to the contents of these letters might in some way embarrass him. I simply gave them to you in order that you might see that one who was thoroughly familiar with the conditions in Nicaragua at that time had confidence in President Madriz.

Senator FALL. The first document which will be inserted in the record is a telegram under date of June 13, 1910, from President Madriz to President Taft, and attached to it is a copy of a note signed "Knox," and also a copy of a cablegram under date of June 23, to the State Department of the United States from Madriz.

The documents referred to are as follows:

[Copias.]

NOTAS CRUZADAS ENTRE EL PRESIDENTE DE NICARAGUA Y EL  
DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO DE WASHINGTON, 1910.

[Copia.]

CAMPO MARTE, 13 de junio 1910.

Exmo Señor Presidente WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
Washington.

Permitame V. E. referirme á ciertos hechos relacionados con nuestra guerra civil.

El 27 de mayo último las fuerzas de este Gobierno tomaron por asalto el Bluff, posición fuerte que defiende á Bluefields. El jefe de esas fuerzas tenía orden de proceder inmediatamente á tomar la ciudad que se hallaba desguarnecida, lo que habría asegurado el termino de la campaña. Esto se frustró por la actitud del Comandante del Crucero America *Paducah*, que intimó al jefe de nuestras tropas que se opondría con sus fuerzas á la toma de la ciudad y que, al efecto, desembarcó marinos americanos para ocuparla. Con esto la revolución aseguró su base de operaciones, pudo sacar de la ciudad todas sus fuerzas, para oponerlas á una sola de nuestras columnas, y



se frustró una combinación preparada cuidadosamente y de éxito seguro.

Este Gobierno compró en Nueva Orleans el barco inglés *Venus*, hoy *Maximo Jerez*, que salió para San Juan del Norte con licencia de las autoridades americanas, despues de exhibir bona fide todos los elementos de guerra que traía á bordo como artículos de libre comercio. En San Juan del Norte fué nacionalizado como buque nicaraguense, armado en guerra y destinado á bloquear el puerto de Bluefields. El bloqueo tenia por objeto impedir que la revolución siguiera recibiendo, como antes, armas, provisiones y recursos de Nueva Orleans.

El Gobierno de V. E. ha negado á nuestro barco el derecho de bloqueo respecto de los buques americanos y ha quedado abierta á la revolución la fuente de Nueva Orleans.

La toma del Bluff dió á este Gobierno posesión de la aduana de Bluefields, con lo que esperaba privar á la revolución de la renta de la aduana. El Gobierno de V. E. ha declarado que los derechos de aduana deben pagarse á la revolución y esto ha frustrado en gran parte la victoria de nuestras armas en el Bluff.

El Gobierno de V. E. nos ha negado el derecho de impedir el paso frente al Bluff de la naves americanas que vayan con destino á una aduana revolucionaria que acaba de establecerse en Schooner *Key*, sobre el rio Escondido, no obstante el decreto de este Gobierno que cierra el puerto y prohíbe ese transito como medida necesaria de defensa y pacificación.

Un dia el Comandante del *Paducah* amenazó al del *Maximo Jerez* con hacer fuego contra este y hundirlo, si nuestras fuerzas intentaban atacar á Bluefields.

Habiendo notado el jefe de nuestras tropas en el Bluff, que embarcaciones al servicio de la revolución usaban la bandera americana para pasar frente á la fortaleza sin ser detenidos, notificó al Comandante del *Paducah* su resolución de impedir el libre transito de esos barcos frente á sus posiciones. Los Comandantes del *Paducah* y del *Dubucque* contesaron que harían respetar con los fuegos de sus cañones el comercio americano, aunque consistiese en armas y municiones para la revolución y que un duisparo contra esas embarcaciones significaria declarar la guerra á los Estados Unidos.

Por último sé que en Bluefields, guardado aún por marinos americanos, se prepara un ataque sobre nuestras posiciones del Bluff y Laguna de Perlas. La intimación del Comandante del *Paducah* nos impide anticiparnos á la acción del enemigo como por legitima defensa tenemos derecho de hacerlo.

Es mi deber decir francamente á V. E. que no halló modo de conciliar los hechos enumerados con los principios de la neutralidad proclamados por la ley de las naciones; y teniendo confianza en la alta rectitud del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, no vacilo en dirigirme á V. E. para pedirle respetuosamente la rectificación de las ordenes dadas á sus autoridades navales en Bluefields. Asi podrá este Gobierno concluir facilmente con una revolución sangrienta y asoladora que carece de vida propia y que esta labrando la ruina de Nicaragua.

PRESIDENTE JOSE MADRIZ.

[Translation.]

## PRESIDENT MADRIZ TO PRESIDENT TAFT.

CAMPO MARTE, June 13, 1910.

His Excellency President WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
Washington:

Permit me, Y. E., to refer to certain facts connected with our civil war.

On May 27 last the forces of this Government took by assault El Bluff, a strong position that defends Bluefields. The commander of these forces had orders to proceed immediately to take the city, which was ungarrisoned, which would have assured the termination of the campaign. This was prevented because of the attitude of the commander of the American cruiser *Paducah*, who intimated to the commander of our troops that he would oppose with his force the taking of the city, and because, to that end, he landed American marines to occupy it. With this the revolution, assured of its base of operations, could draw from the city all its forces to oppose any one of our columns, and a carefully formed plan, assured of success, was frustrated.

This Government purchased in New Orleans the English ship *Venus*, now the *Maximo Jerez*, which left for San Juan del Norte with permission of the American authorities, after exhibiting bona fide all the elements of war on board as articles of free commerce. In San Juan del Norte it was nationalized as a Nicaraguan boat, armed for war, and assigned to blockade the port of Bluefields. The blockade had for its object to prevent the revolution from continuing to receive, as it had before, arms, provisions, and resources from New Orleans.

The Government of Y. E. has denied to our boat the right of blockade respecting American ships, and the fountain of New Orleans has remained open to the revolution.

The taking of El Bluff gave this Government possession of the customhouse of Bluefields, with which it was expected to deprive the revolution of the revenues of the customhouse. The Government of Y. E. has declared that the revenues of the customhouse should be paid to the revolution, and this has in great part frustrated the victory of our arms in El Bluff.

The Government of Y. E. has denied us the right of preventing the passage in front of El Bluff of American ships destined to a revolutionary customhouse that has just been established at Schooner Key, on the River Escondido, notwithstanding the decree of this Government, which closes the port and prohibits this transit as a measure necessary for defense and pacification.

One day the commander of the *Paducah* threatened to fire upon and sink the *Maximo Jerez* if our forces attempted to attack Bluefields.

The commander of our forces in El Bluff, having noted that boats in the service of the revolution were using the American flag to pass in front of the fort without being detained, notified the commander of the *Paducah* of his determination to prevent the free transit of these boats in front of his positions. The commanders of the *Paducah* and the *Dubuque* replied that they would with their guns force American commerce to be respected, though it should consist of arms



and munitions for the revolution, and that a shot fired against those boats would mean a declaration of war against the United States.

Lastly, I understand that in Bluefields, still guarded by American marines, an attack is being organized against our positions at El Bluff and Laguna de Perlas. The intimation of the commander of the *Paducah* prevents us from anticipating the action of the enemy as we have a right to do as a means of legitimate defense.

It is my duty to say frankly to Y. E. that I am unable to harmonize the acts enumerated with the principles of neutrality proclaimed by the law of nations; and having confidence in the high sense of justice of the Government of the United States, I do not hesitate to address Y. E. to respectfully ask the rectification of the orders given to the naval authorities in Bluefields. Thus can this Government easily end a bloody and desolating revolution that lacks life in itself and is working the ruin of Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT JOSÉ MADRIZ.

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WASHINGTON, June 19, 1910.

The policy of the United States remains as set forth in the Secretary of State's letter of December 1, 1909, to Mr. Rodriguez, then chargé d'affaires, whereby relations with the Zelaya Government were broken off. That letter and statements of the consistent applications of the same policy to conditions as they arose were duly published.

As to the statements made in the telegram of Dr. Madriz to the President, the Government of the United States took only the customary step of prohibiting bombardment or fighting by either faction within the unfortified and ungarrisoned commercial city of Bluefields, thus protecting the preponderating American and other foreign interests, just as the British commander had done in case of Greytown, where there are large British interests. The Government of the United States has acknowledged the right of each faction to maintain blockade, but has refused to permit vessels, illegally and clandestinely fitted out in American waters, to interfere with American commerce.

The Government of the United States simply insists that each faction shall collect duties only for the territory under its de facto control, and refuses to permit the collection of double duties.

If any violation of neutrality has occurred, it was in connection with the sailing of the *Venus* from New Orleans as an expedition of the Madriz faction.

KNOX.

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[Copia.]

MANAGUA, 23 de junio de 1910.

(Seal:) Correspondencia particular del Presidente Nicaragua.

Por el derecho de gentes ningún Gobierno neutral puede impedir ni estorbar en tiempo de guerra las operaciones militares que los beligerantes ejecutan legítimamente. Los extranjeros están sujetos á todas las contingencias de esas operaciones lo mismo que los nacionales. En consecuencia, no puedo considerar legal el hecho de que marinos americanos hayan impedido las operaciones de nuestro ejército sobre Bluefields.

Respecto de la salida del *Venus* de Nueva Orleans, tengo la convicción de que no ha habido violación de las leyes de los Estados Unidos. Además, el zarpe dado por las autoridades de Nueva Orleans únicamente obligaba á la nave á guardar neutralidad durante el viaje, como sucedió en efecto. Terminado el viaje para el cual se había dado el zarpe, entrada la nave en aguas ajenas y nacionalizada conforme á las leyes nicaragüenses, las leyes y autoridades de los Estados Unidos nada han tenido que ver con el destino ulterior del buque, el cual ha podido y puede de derecho ejercitar todas las operaciones de la guerra, entre las cuales figura el bloqueo Omito, por ahora, observar otros detalles de la nota de Mr. Knox; pero quiero hacer constar la seguridad que abrigo de que sin la interposición de las autoridades navales de los Estados Unidos en Bluefields, en la forma que explica mi cablegrama al señor Presidente Taft, Bluefields estaría tomado, la revolución vencida y Nicaragua en paz.

MADRIZ.

[Translation.]

MANAGUA, *June 23, 1910.*

(Seal:) Private correspondence of the President of Nicaragua.

Under international law no neutral government can prevent or impede in time of war the military operations that belligerents carry on legitimately. Aliens are subject to all the contingencies of these operations as well as nationals. Consequently I can not consider legal the action of American Marines in preventing the operations of our army against Bluefields.

Respecting the sailing of the *Venus* from New Orleans, I am convinced that there has been no violation of the laws of the United States. Moreover, the clearance given by the authorities of New Orleans only obligated the ship to remain neutral during the voyage, which it did. The voyage for which the clearance had been given terminated, the vessel entered foreign waters, and, nationalized in accordance with Nicaraguan laws, the laws and authorities of the United States have nothing to do with the ulterior destiny of the vessel, which is able to, and of right can, carry on any operation of war—among them the blockade.

I will not at this time examine other details of the note of Mr. Knox; but I wish to state that I am convinced that without the interposition of the naval authorities of the United States in the manner set forth in my cablegram to President Taft, Bluefields would be taken, the revolution put down, and Nicaragua would be in peace.

MADRIZ.

Senator FALL. Next I will insert in the record a letter addressed to Don José Madriz, President of Nicaragua, from Paris, France, the letter being written by Christano Medina under date of July 8, 1910, Dr. Medina being at that time Nicaraguan minister to France. Do you identify his signature?

Mr. LEETS. Yes; I am familiar with his signature.



The letter is as follows:

Confidencial.

Legacion de Nicaragua.

Direcion telegrafica "Medina, Paris."

PARIS, 8 de Julio de 1910.

Excmo: Senor Dr. DON JOSE MADRIZ,

*Presidente de la Republica, Managua.*

MUY DISTINGUIDO AMIGO: Sigo sin ninguna de sus gratas a que referirme y sin noticias importantes de la guerra. La prensa Europea de la pasada semana solo ha haplado del fusilamiento en Bluefields de un General Matumy (?) acusado de haber traicionado la causa de los revolucionarios, y de ciertos proyectos Maquiavelicos del Departamento de Estado en union de un grupo de Banqueros Yankees.

En corroboracion de esto ultimo le dire que he tenido conocimiento de dos cartas privadas escritas por el Senor Hopkins a Mr. Fuerth, Presidente del Sindicato Ethelburga, que es intimo amigo suyo. Llevan fecha 10 y 21 de Junio.

Este Senor Hopkins es jefe de una casa de abogados de Washington que actualmente goza de gran influencia en el Gobierno por la intima cordialidad de sus relaciones con los Senores Taft y Knox, por consiguientemente debe suponerse que cuanto diga es por inspiracion de dichos Caballeros.

El Senor Hopkins en esas cartas sostiene que V. esta perdido porque el Gobierno Americano esta perfectamente resuelto a no permitir que siga V. en la Presidencia: y partiendo de este convencimiento pretende que la unica solucion practica, patriotica y honrosa para V. es la de convenir con el General Estrada en depositar el Gobierno en persona idonea aceptable para los dos, para que haga elecciones constitucionales; dice que si V. resulta electo el Gobierno Americano lo reconocera en seguida; que de otro modo nunca lo reconocera y seguira a la expectativa de que su Gobierno de el menor pretesto que permita a Mr. Knox de intervenir militarmente sin la autorizacion Legislativa que la Constitucion de los Estados-Unidos impone al Ejecutivo.

Me parecio que talvez fuera impertinente dar a V. cuenta de esto; pero al fin pense que, estando todavia de Ministro de Nicaragua, era mi deber tener al Gobierno al corriente de cuanto llegara a mi noticia que, en mi concepto, pudiera interesarle.

Cierto es que por escribir al General Zelaya con franqueza y lealtad, diciendole verdades que otros le disimulaban, llego a cojerme ojeriza. Temo que me suceda lo mismo con V. pero no puedo permitir que ese temor influya en mi animo para impedir el cumplimiento de lo que considero un deber.

Personalmente no se como apreciar lo que dice el Senor Hopkins. Pudiera ser que sus palabras solo nacieran de una combination fraguada en el Departamento de Estado para que de aqui tambien se influya en el animo de V. en el sentido que ellos desean; y que al mismo tiempo, y con identicas miras, negocien con el Gobierno Mejicano para proceder de acuerdo.

Por eso, aunque Mr. Fuerth estaba empenado en que yo le telegrafiar a V. o en telegrafiarle el directamente, yo me negue a lo primero y lo disuadi de lo segundo. Hasta dudaba escribirle; pero al fin las consideraciones expuestas me deciden.

Hablan esos Senores, como si fuera posible, llegar a celebrar un convenio con Estrada para designar, de acuerdo, la persona respetable que debe ejercer el Gobierno para efectuar las elecciones. Claro es que Estuada solo convendria en ello si logra que se designe algun Conservador de su confianza que haga las elecciones en su favor. Lo que se me figura que buscan es que, admitiendose por las partes la imposibilidad de un acuerdo, los Estados Unidos se presten generosamente a intervenir mandando, a un Magoon cualquiera que presida nuestras elecciones.

Yo no veo mas recurso que pelear hasta morir pues cualquier cosa es preferible a semejante humiliacion.

En la esperanza de que no tomara V. a mal el contenido de esta carta, y que le hara justicia a los sentimientos que la dictan, soy de V. siempre affmo amigo y servidor.

CRISANTO MEDINA.

[Translation.]

Confidential.

Legation of Nicaragua.  
Telegraph "Medina, Paris."

PARIS, July 8, 1910.

His Excellency JOSÉ MADRIZ,  
*President of the Republic, Managua.*

DISTINGUISHED FRIEND: I have received nothing from you and am without important news of the war. The European press has mentioned during the past week only the shooting in Bluefields of a Gen. Matumy(?), accused of treason to the revolutionary cause, and certain Machiavellian plans of the department of state in connection with a group of Yankee bankers.

In corroboration of the latter I will say that I have knowledge of two private letters written by Mr. Hopkins to Mr. Fuerth, president of the Ethelburga Syndicate, who is an intimate friend of his. They bear date June 10 and 21.

This Mr. Hopkins is head of a firm of lawyers in Washington which at present enjoys great influence with the Government through the intimate cordiality of their relations with Messrs. Taft and Knox and therefore it should be supposed that what he says is by inspiration of said gentlemen.

Mr. Hopkins, in these letters, maintains that you are lost because the American Government is firmly resolved not to permit you to continue in the Presidency, and in view of this conviction he claims that the only practical, patriotic, and honorable solution for you is to agree with Gen. Estrada upon the deposit of the Government in a proper person acceptable to both for the holding of constitutional elections; he says that should you be elected the American Government would recognize you forthwith; that in any other case you will not be recognized and it may be expected that the slightest pretext will be awaited to permit Mr. Knox to intervene militarily without the legislative authorization that the Constitution of the United States enjoins on the Executive.

It seemed to me, perhaps, impertinent to report this to you, but finally I thought that still being Minister of Nicaragua it was my duty to keep the Government informed of whatever came to my notice that could, in my opinion, be of interest to it.



Certain it is that by writing to Gen. Zelaya, frankly and loyally telling him truths that others dissimulated, I gained his ill-will. I fear that the same will result with you, but I can not permit this fear to prevent my compliance with what I consider a duty.

Personally, I do not know how to estimate what Mr. Hopkins says. It may be that his words emanate simply from a plan hatched in the Department of State to influence you in the sense they desire; and that, at the same time, and with the same object, they are negotiating with the Mexican Government to act with it.

So, though Mr. Fuerth was insisting that I telegraph you or that he telegraph you directly, I refused the first and dissuaded him from the second. I even doubted the wisdom of writing to you; but was at last decided by the considerations mentioned. These gentlemen talk, as though it were possible, of coming to an agreement with Estrada to designate the person to take charge of the Government in order that elections may be held. It is evident that Estrada would come to an agreement only on condition that a conservative was named whom he could trust to hold elections in his favor. It appears to me that they aim to bring about this—the impossibility of an agreement once admitted by the two parties, the United States will generously consent to intervene and send a magoon to preside over our elections.

I see no other recourse than to fight to the death, anything being preferable to such humiliation.

In the hope that you will not take ill the contents of this letter, and that you will do justice to the sentiments that dictate it, I remain,

Your affectionate friend and servant,

CRISANTO MEDINA.

Senator FALL. I next insert in the record carbon copies of various letters. From whom are these letters?

Mr. LEETS. From the Nicaraguan Minister, Luis Felipe Correa, the representative of Nicaragua who was not received officially. He was special envoy from Madriz to Washington, but he was never received officially.

Senator FALL. I introduce a copy of a letter dated Washington, D. C., February 3, 1910, which the witness states was written by Luis Felipe Correa, who was a special representative of the Madriz Government to Washington, but was not officially recognized. This letter is addressed to Hon. Philander C. Knox. Attached to this are cipher cablegrams with the translations thereof, and also a communication under date of February 23, addressed to Hon. Philander C. Knox, which the witness testifies was addressed by the same party. All these are by the same party, are they?

Mr. LEETS. Yes.

The copies referred to are as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1910.*

SIR: I have received from an authentic source copies of several cables exchanged by persons intimately associated with the present struggle in Nicaragua. As the knowledge of some of them may be of interest to the United States because of its policy concerning Central America, I have the honor to submit herewith the copies of 43 of them with corresponding translations.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration.

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,  
*Secretary of State.*  
 (2 inclosures.)

GUATEMALA, 28 octubre.

ANDREA,<sup>1</sup> *Bluefields:*

Imernopodi cassiculos y depilant birkwein.

[Translation.]

Inform me by telegraph immediately class and dimension of cartridges.

PANAMA, octubre 28.

DIAZ,<sup>2</sup> *Bluefields:*

Informanos Rita seenetz adorcimes velinha cortez duetimus particao accumb.

CHAMORRO.<sup>3</sup>

[Translation.]

Informanos Rita the vessel is now at Puerto Cortes awaiting orders. Detained by authorities. Shall I put in a petition? Telegraph latest advices received.

CHAMORRO.

BLUEFIELDS, 29.

RITA, *Guatemala:*

Impassion vogue eleguises ignarium raligro nuestro adifano afgetogen eddering widgeon sobriete icelesia serotino bisesfiali birkwein derotimus paticoja cortes fageorum adinarisit sermyla.

ANDREA.

[Translation.]

I thank you for the information. I can not too strongly urge upon you that if order is not executed immediately danger our army will be attack by enemy about end of next week. Success may be considered certain if immediate shipment. Rifles, ammunition, detained by authorities Puerto Cortes. Should you fail then make necessary arrangements to duplicate shipment.

ADOLFO DIAZ.

BLUEFIELDS, 29.

RITA, *Guatemala:*

Tamacolin senkgarn remington bierwein rollick pederemus o sedavero roliseide maxima tanjasno.

[Translation.]

Have you received my telegram? Awaiting reply. Ship as promptly as possible Remington cartridges 43. If it is possible please send two Maxims. Telegraph date of departure and probable date of arrival.

<sup>1</sup> Revolution.

<sup>2</sup> Secretary general.

<sup>3</sup> Salvader, father of Emiliano (General).



PANAMA, *October 30, 1909.*DIAZ, *Bluefields:*

Rita informanos imitara adoptaret dermalge situarias depoliturum bocejas aetiniario mantihlia schlock deeretum.

CHAMORRO.

[Translation.]

Rita informs us will most likely arrive six days steamer direct to Bocas. We will send a good amount of ammunition. I send man. Will be of good service. Delay until arrive.

CHAMORRO.

BLUEFIELDS, *30.*RITA, *Guatemala:*

Nausearian seranca chocolate waenglein aduectunt senaduria pardevare sitfgeld aoptadas decripity.

ANDREA.

[Translation.]

Very glad to receive news of shipment. I have every confidence victory after arrival ship. I can hold out until ship arrives. Please avoid delay.

ADOLFO DIAZ.

BLUEFIELDS, *noviembre 1.*CHAMORRO, *Panama:*

Sirvase transmitir lo siguiente á Rita: Elimiotis afgetap witterzig delictis serasker aceutuas Andrea. Todo bien.

ADOLFO DIAZ.

[Translation.]

CHAMORRO, *Panama:*

Please transmit the following to Rita: I expect to be attack by the enemy about end of the week. Will depend upon you for shipment. Advise. Everything all right.

ADOLFO DIAZ.

BLUEFIELDS, *noviembre 2.*RITA, *Guatemala:*

Acerantos skegger Mobile chulan patrimis accustom see porto sensuos Mobile acerantos admireras Corinto sedalpa reginarium Salvador calciara.

ANDREA.

[Translation.]

I am advised steamer has left Mobile consigned to our port. Advise me if you have sent ship via Mobile. Government agent is making all arrangements Corinto to send revolution to Salvador.

ADOLFO DIAZ.

BLUEFIELDS, *noviembre 4.*CHAMORRO, *Panama:*

Pregunte a Rita fecha positiva cuando podemos esperar en este puerto embarque. Estamos atacados por el enemigo. Estamos muy escasos de elementos. Se necesita contestacion inmediata.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Ask Rita positive date when we may expect shipment to this port. We are attacked by enemy and short of ammunition. Immediate answer wanted.

---

BLUEFIELDS, *noviembre 7, 1909.*CHAMORRO, *Panama.*

Diga Rita Gral. en Jefe tropas Zelaya Rio San Juan, Salvador Toledo asi avisa Andrea. Siempre lo mismo como dije Ud. cable de ayer. Conteste.

[Translation.]

Tell Rita commander in chief Zelaya's troops Rio San Juan is Salvador Toledo; thus informs Andrea. Still the same as I told you cable of yesterday. Answer.

---

BLUEFIELDS, *November 8, 1909.*CHAMORRO, *Panama:*

Diga Rita puedo sostenerme hasta comienzo semana entrante. La razon es cartuchos agotados. Victoria depende enteramente del recibo de los embarques avisados en su telegrama el fin de la semana pasada. Chamorro esta atacado por el enemigo desde hace tres dias.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Tell Rita can hold out until beginning next week. The reason is cartridges exhausted. Victory depends entirely upon receipt shipments mentioned in your telegram end of last week. Chamorro has been attacked by enemy for last three days.

---

15TH.

CHAMORRO, *Panama:*

Andrea abandono San Juan pero se mantiene un bloqueo muy estricta en dicho puerto. Si no recibo embarques prometidos por Rita, Castrillo y Abadengo no mas tarde que 19 Nov. es muy probable que la revolucion tiene que sucumbir. Puede Ud informarnos positivamente Si Rita ha mandado los embarques avisados.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Andrea abandoned San Juan, but very strict blockade is maintained in said port. If I do not receive shipments promised by Rita, Castrillo, and Abadengo by Nov. 19th is very probable that the revolution must fail. Will you inform us positively if Rita has sent shipments mentioned?

---

DIAZ.

NOVEMBER 16.

CHAMORRO, *Panama:*

Diga Rita buque no ha llegado esta costa procedente New York.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Tell Rita ship from New York has not arrived this coast.

WASHINGTON, *November 16.*DIAZ, *Bluefields:*

Dice Rita vapor llegara 20 Nov. con municiones. Antes no es posible. Aqui se ha recibido el informe de la ocupacion del puerto. Velasquez conmigo. Sera distinto esto a lo de Abadengo.

WILCOX.

[Translation.]

Rita says steamer with ammunition will arrive November 20. Not possible before. Report has been received here of occupation of the port. Velasquez with me. This will be different from that of Abadengo.

COLON, *Enero 12.*GUERRA, *Limon:*

Gobierno ordeno autoridades Bocas mandar auxiliar embarcacion tambien ordeno dejar salir lancha estaba detenida. Si no llega mandela buscar. Cable dando aviso rumor gran combate Acoyapa ganado por nuestros.

CHAMORRO.

[Translation.]

Government ordered Bocas authorities to aid vessel. Also ordered to release launch that was detained. If it does not arrive send to search for it. Cable giving news of rumor of great battle at Acoyapa won by us.

COLON, *Enero 19.*DIAZ, *Bluefields:*

Aviseme llegada viajeros Wilhelmina. De Granada preguntan por Salvador Zelaya suponen murio battalla Rama.

[Translation.]

Let me know the arrival of Wilhelmina passengers. They inquire from Granada about Salvador Zelaya who is supposed to have died in the battle of Rama.

BLUEFIELDS, *October 23.*ARAMBURU, *New York:*

Diga Castrillo pida dinero Belanger necesitamos saber de manera positiva si ya envio mercaderia. Es grave esperar tanto. Conteste Usted. Muevase. Urgente contestacion.

ADOLFO DIAZ.<sup>2</sup>

[Translation.]

Tell Castrillo to ask Belanger for money. We need to know in a positive way if he has sent merchandise yet. It is grave to be waiting so long. Answer. Gey busy. Answer is urgent.

<sup>1</sup> Commission agent.<sup>2</sup> Secretary general.



BLUEFIELDS, 25.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Recibo Castrillo dinero cuanto mas necesita. Barco no debe pasar por Honduras. Contesta.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Has Castrillo received money? How much more does he need? Ship must not come via Honduras. Answer.

BLUEFIELDS, 26.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Diga Castrillo pida otra vez dinero Belanger. Medina entregara dos mil. Conteste.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]]

Tell Castrillo to ask Belanger for money again. Medina will deliver two thousand. Answer.

DIAZ.

BLUEFIELDS, *October 26*.ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Castrillo preferible Remington calibre 43 como tenemos aqui. Haga lo mejor. Esperamos Corn Island. Urge contestacion.

ADOLFO DIAZ.

[Translation.]]

Castrillo it is preferable Remington caliber 43 as we have here. Do the best. Expect at Corn Island. Answer is urgent.

NEW YORK, *October 28, 1909*.ESPINOSA (EMILIO), <sup>1</sup> *Bluefields*:

Gestionare Washington sentido terminar guerra. Rodolfo retirase.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

Will endeavor Washington to the end to terminate war. Rodolfo retiring.

(N. Y. VIA) COLON, *October 29*.ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Llamado Washington salgo reserva informare Belanger ofrece seis Medina nada.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

Called to Washington. Leaving. Keep secret. Will inform. Belanger offers six. Medina nothing.

<sup>1</sup> Brother of Rodolfo.

WASHINGTON, 29.

ADOLFO DIAZ, *Bluefields*:

Recibido casi oficialmente. Gestiono intervenir amigable. Rodolfo molestome antes anuncia periodicos es Ministro. Presentare conclusion justo avisarme.

Amigo.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

Received almost officially. Endeavor amicable intervention. Rodolfo (Espinosa) annoyed me at the beginning by publishing was Minister. Shall present conclusion just as advised.

Friend,

BLUEFIELDS, *October 30.*ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Castrillo epatotomia Carlos Martinez Hullera America glotzen kernooft Honduras Dromight hazanas territorio grotwerk.

ESPINOSA.

[Translation.]

Have information from private sources Carlos Martinez has just sailed for America in order to prepare vessel to call at Honduras to redeem by all means territory. A protest should be entered at once.

ESPINOSA.

BLUEFIELDS, *November 1.*

CASTRILLO:

Carlos Martinez aduatote waswalf watchword. Whimbrel walrosse valhold.

[Translation.]

Carlos Martinez will arrive there. Watch him. Advise me that he is watched. He is going to buy a war vessel.

NEW YORK, *November 2.*ADOLFO DIAZ, *Bluefields*:

Sostenga Salvador siempre somos unos.

ARAMBURU.

[Translation.]

Retain Salvador (Castrillo). We are all of the same breed.

NOVEMBER 5.

ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Entendido obtendremos mejor pronto gobierno amigo ayudan.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

All right. We shall soon obtain better. Government friendly. They help.

BLUEFIELDS, November 5.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Situacion alarinante. Porque me engana. Porque no ha informado la fecha de llegada a este puerto. Diga la verdad. Urgente.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Situation alarming. Why deceive me? Why have you not informed the date of the arrival at this port? Tell the truth. Urgent.

BLUEFIELDS, November 6.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

No puedo sostenerme mucho tiempo mas. Estoy muy corto de municiones. Su contestacion debe ser definitiva.

DIAZ.

[Translation.]

I can not sustain myself much longer. I am very short of ammunition. Your answer must be definite.

NOVEMBER 6.

ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Confidence digole Castrillo tiene conseguido auxilio eficaz pronto Gobierno amigo vale.

ARAMBURU.

[Translation.]

I tell you confidentially Castrillo has obtained speedy efficacious aid friendly government. Valuable.

BLUEFIELDS, November 6, 1909.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Castrillo vease en Wharton's International Digest las paginas siguientes 536, 537, 541, 542, 546, 549, y de acuerdo con ellos gestione Ud. en Washington Ud. nuestra independendencia conteste cable anterior sobre este mismo asunto. Cite Ud. estas leyes que son claras (?) y de su propia legislacion.

ESTRADA.

[Translation.]

Castrillo see Wharton's International Digest, following pages, 536, 537, 541, 542, 546, 549, and in accordance with them urge in Washington our independence. Answer previous cable about same matter. Quote these laws, which are clear and of their own legislation.

NOVEMBER 7.

ADOLFO DIAZ, *Bluefields*:

Zelaya complicase sostengase llamado Washington. Referome anterior.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

Zelaya complicates it. Sustain yourself. Called to Washington. Refer to previous.



NOVEMBER 8.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Ask Castrillo what is the opinion of Washington with reference to new Republic. Has steamer sailed; if not, what is the cause? When will she sail? Answer immediately by Western Union code.

DIAZ.

NOVEMBER 9.

ARAMBURU, *New York*:

Castrillo avisa de Mobile saco Zelaya expedicion contra nosotros. Proteste.

ESTRADA.

[Translation.]

Castrillo informs Zelaya sent from Mobile expedition against us. Protest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Enero 13.*ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Aceptar pago Emery y cuestion Greytown resolveran hoy favorable.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

They will to-day resolve favorably in the Emery payment and Greytown question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Enero 13.*ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Aconsejan no escuchar Kimball.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

They advise not to heed Kimball.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Enero 14.*ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Departamento no autoriza Kimball.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

Department does not authorize Kimball.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Enero 14.*ESTRADA, *Bluefields*:

Departamento informa Madriz debilisimo.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

Department informs Madriz very weak.

BLUEFIELDS, *Enero 17.*CASTRILLO, *Washington:*

Ancioso esperando noticia emprestito pago Emery y Greytown hemos girado por veinte mill dollars contra Aramburu a cinco dias vista conforme instrucciones conteste.

ESTRADA.

[Translation.]

Anxiously awaiting news loan, Emery payment and Greytown. Have drawn \$20,000 against Aramburu at five days' sight, in accordance with instructions. Answer.

WASHINGTON, *Enero 18.*ESTRADA, *Bluefields:*

Entendido Giro Tratando Opino Atacar Greytown Sin Miedo.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

All right about draft. Treating. I believe in attacking Greytown without fear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Enero 19.*ESTRADA, *Bluefields:*

Urge batalla tomar Greytown para reconocimiento.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

For recognition it is urgent to give battle and take Greytown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Enero 25.*ESTRADA DIAZ, *Bluefields:*

Todo bien soles proximo vapor.

CASTRILLO.

[Translation.]

All well. Soles next steamer.

COLON, *Enero 25.*President ESTRADA, *Bluefields:*

Regresado. Nuestra situacion Washington excelente. Felicitolos efusivamente. Espero ordenes.

VELASQUEZ. •

[Translation.]

Have returned. Our situation Washington excellent. Congratulate you warmly. Await orders.



WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 23, 1910.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received to-day a cable from President Madriz, which translated reads as follows:

Complete victory over revolution at Tisma. Many prisoners and ammunition captured. Chamorro totally destroyed. He intended to force Tipitapa, but was repulsed and is being actively pursued. This means that the revolution is vanquished and that the Government is in readiness to reestablish order. Thus inform the State Department and endeavor to obtain recognition in order that tranquillity return to this Republic, devastated by so many misfortunes. Humanity claims conclusion of a desolating war. I trust to find a sympathetic echo in the generous spirit of the American Government.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,  
*Secretary of State.*

Senator FALL. Also a communication under date of March 8, 1910, addressed, as the witness testifies, by the same party, to Hon. Philander C. Knox, which is as follows:

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 8, 1910.*

SIR: In confirmation of the news of the destruction of Chamorro's army, as contained in a brief cablegram from President Madriz, which I communicated to you on February 23, I have the honor to submit the following translation of another cablegram which I have lately received from my Government:

Chamorro, after his defeat at Tisma and Tipitapa, was able to join Mena at San Vicente. The revolutionists on learning the magnitude of the disaster, as they saw him returning with only 60 men of the 1,500 that he took with him, became panic stricken and the greater part of them disbanded. To the present time 251 have surrendered to Vasquez, among them 5 colonels, 8 sergeants major, and a great number of other officers. Chamorro and Mena with only 200 are fleeing to Rama, abandoning the wounded, medicine chests, arms and ammunition.

The rebellion in Nicaragua, therefore, has come to an end and President Madriz is working earnestly for the restoration of order throughout the Republic.

Taking advantage of this opportunity I wish to present to your attention a few pertinent facts. On the 31st of last December I called at the State Department to present a cablegram from President Madriz, which read as follows:

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *December 30, 1909.*

DR. LUIS FELIPE COREA, *Washington.*

The Government has resolved to invest you with the power of private and confidential agent, to treat with the Department of State, in order to bring to an amicable conclusion the pending difficulties; to hear just demands; and to provide ways to reestablish friendship upon a basis of warmest cordiality and mutual confidence.

Please convey to the Department of State the conviction that this Government aspires solely for the peace and order of Central America under the Washington conventions, and for the due fulfillment of international obligations.

PRESIDENT J. MADRIZ.

Unable to have an audience with you, I left a copy of the cablegram with the department, and four days later handed a copy of the translation to Assistant Secretary Wilson, whom I asked, in view of the three points presented in the first paragraph, what the State Depart-

ment wished, or what it could suggest, especially as a prerequisite to the resumption of cordial relations that I might be permitted to communicate to President Madriz. I was told that the State Department had no suggestion to make. I cited several precedents showing the attitude of the United States, tendering good offices in 1890 and 1906, during the wars between Guatemala and Salvador; in 1894 and 1907 during the wars between Nicaragua and Honduras; and in 1902, during the war between Panama and Colombia, and asked if a favorable reply could be expected to a formal request that the United States use its good offices toward reestablishing peace in Nicaragua. It was repeated to me that the Department of State had no suggestion to make.

As a messenger of peace I also presented to the State Department a cablegram from President Madriz communicating the liberal terms proposed by him to Gen. Estrada for the restoration of order and the reorganization of the Government. So sincere was the desire of President Madriz to have peace that he manifested his willingness to order elections within the ensuing six months, and as a guaranty of free suffrage and impartiality, to forbid the use of his name as a candidate.

It is of common knowledge that Gen. Estrada who, though representing at that time less than 5 per cent of the population of Nicaragua, and controlling less than 10 per cent of the territory, or no more than had been placed under his charge as governor and intendente by President Zelaya, ignored these generous proposals and insisted that he, himself, be recognized as the *de jure* and *de facto* Government of the republic. Finding that the rebellion could not be suppressed by measures short of war, and that the United States withheld its good offices for the preservation of the Republic, which was rapidly drifting into anarchy, President Madriz entered upon a vigorous campaign which has been entirely successful.

Having been denied the privilege of appearing in person to disabuse your mind of any unfavorable impression, due to false or prejudiced statements, which you may have had concerning the character, culture, ambitions, influence, and particularly the political relations of President Madriz, please permit me to say that President Madriz, since his induction into office in accordance with the second provision of article 78 of the constitution, has undertaken a larger program of reform than was dreamed of by those who fomented the rebellion. Immediately he began the execution of it by liberating political prisoners and summoning to Nicaragua all political refugees who had been exiled by his predecessor; by incarcerating public officials who were charged with plundering the public treasury; by instituting a rigid inquiry into the execution of the Americans, Groce and Cannon; by annulling monopolistic concessions; and by showing due respect and consideration for all American interests.

President Madriz issued strict orders to the commanders of his troops to protect American property and to protect American lives; and to send any Americans taken with arms, as prisoners of war, to Managua. On the 25th of February he sent a message to the governors of the several Departments, in substance as follows:

As certain parties are spreading reports to the effect that the United States Government is intervening in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua, I inform you that the Nicaraguan Government is thoroughly convinced of the neutrality of the United States as



regards the present situation in Nicaragua. Prevent, therefore, all demonstrations against said Government.

As a lawyer of large experience and international renown, who owes no obligation to Gen. Zelaya or to any persons that were affiliated with him, for his political or professional advancement, he has done for the mutual welfare of Nicaragua and the best interests of the United States all that, and, in view of the circumstances, more than could have been reasonably expected of him. He is a statesman of a high degree of intelligence, animated by the purest patriotism and love for his countrymen, courageous and resourceful. His induction into the high office of President of Nicaragua was an immediate check upon the disintegrating forces which were working for the destruction of law and order and which, without his restraining hand, soon would have resulted in anarchy. He restored confidence at home and won the respect of all of the governments of Latin America.

In view of the foregoing, and the complete failure of the rebellion in Nicaragua, I respectfully urge the recognition of Dr. José Madriz as the de jure as well as the de facto president of the Republic. He has demonstrated his strength and ability, and now stands ready to fulfill all of the obligations imposed by international law upon his Government, eagerly craving the restoration of most cordial relations with the Government of the United States.

If the United States, notwithstanding the developments of the past few days, does not consider this to be the opportune time to make such recognition, Nicaragua will sorely lament it, but Dr. Madriz will continue the work of the reorganization of the Government, confident that at no distant day will be renewed the relations of good will and cordiality which hertofore have obtained.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,  
*Secretary of State.*

Senator FALL. Also a communication from the same party, as testified by the witness to Mr. Knox, under date of May 23, 1910:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1910.

SIR: I am in receipt of a cablegram of the 20th instant from President Madriz which in part is as follows:

Secretary of State at Washington, through the American consul, has informed me that on account of *Venus* having deceived authorities at port of the United States, sailing from there as a merchantman, but to be destined as a man of war, she has no right to blockade, visit, or search on high seas.

I am advised further that Commander Gilmer, of the U. S. S. *Paducah*, has forcibly raised the blockade of the port of Bluefields which had been lawfully instituted by President Madriz and effectively maintained by the *Venus*, a vessel of war of Nicaragua.

I respectfully submit that this interference with the free movements of the *Venus* is not in accordance with the principles of international law as interpreted by the honorable Attorney General and the Federal courts of the United States.



The *Venus* sailed under the British flag from the port of New Orleans on April 30 under contract of sale to be delivered at Greytown to the authorities of Nicaragua, for such use as President Madriz might order. For a period of 10 days following the application for clearance the vessel was detained at New Orleans by the authorities of the United States, while the fullest inquiry was conducted. The protest filed by the insurgents' representative against clearance was dismissed by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The criminal charge which was lodged against the captain of the *Venus* for alleged violation of the neutrality laws was dismissed by the United States commissioner after a prolonged trial. The libel filed against the vessel by an alleged informer, under section 5283 of the United States Revised Statutes, on motion of the United States attorney who had prosecuted the criminal charge, was immediately dismissed by the United States district judge. The motion for a new trial made in behalf of the alleged informer also was dismissed by the same United States district judge. For your information, as the facts may not have been reported to you, I submit herewith a memorandum of quotations from the reports of the proceedings in the *Venus's* case as published in the daily press of New Orleans.

The honorable United States commissioner, in dismissing the criminal charge which had been made against the captain of the *Venus*, is reported to have said:

It matters not what the condition may be hereafter, the case must be considered as it exists on the day the vessel leaves this port. This satisfied the exigencies of neutrality.

The *Venus* sailed from New Orleans with guns aboard, but not mounted. She was delivered to the representative of President Madriz at Greytown, where, with the authority and assistance of the British consul, transfer to the Republic of Nicaragua was formally made. The Nicaraguan flag was raised and forthwith the vessel became a ship of war in the public service of Nicaragua, in which character she immediately became exempt from interference of the commander of the *Paducah* or of any other authority of the United States. If the *Venus* did not become a public vessel of Nicaragua, lawfully engaged in military operations and in maintaining the blockade at Bluefields, she would have been subject to seizure as a pirate.

Attorney General E. R. Hoar, in a carefully prepared opinion (13 Op. Atty. Gen.) under date of December 16, 1869, upon the question of whether libel should be instituted by the United States against certain gunboats building in New York for the Spanish Government, to be employed against the colony claiming to be the Republic of Cuba, held that section 5283 of the Revised Statutes did not apply, for the reason that—

when a nation with which we are at peace, or the recognized Government thereof, undertakes to procure armed vessels for the purpose of enforcing its own recognized authority within its own dominions, although there may be evidence satisfactory to show that they will aid the Government in the suppression of insurrection or rebellion, in a legal view this does not involve a design to commit hostilities against anybody.

Secretary Seward, writing to Mr. Wheelwright, under date of September 15, 1868 (Moore's Int. Law, v. 7, p. 1076), said:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, relative to the legitimacy of the Salnave Government of Haiti, and the sailing of the Haitian man-

of-war *Galatea* from the port of New York. The Salmave Government must, until some other has established itself de facto and has been recognized as such by the proper department of our Government, be regarded as the legitimate Government of Haiti, and such respect must be paid to its acts and rights as are due to its character. The *Galatea* is understood to be a regular Haitian man-of-war, which being disabled put into the port of New York for repairs. This Government had no authority to detain her; but on the contrary was bound in comity to allow her to refit and if need be to facilitate the same. You will perceive that the principles above stated apply equally to the case of the brig *Esey*, alleged by you in your telegram of the 12th instant to be about to sail with ammunition for Salmave. There is here no violation of neutrality as there are no governments interested between which this Government should be neutral. The supplies in question are destined for the aid of the legitimate government in the maintenance of its integrity against insurgents.

It was held in the case of the *Carondelet* (37 Fed. Rept., 799) that the Dominican consul in New York could charter a vessel and ship arms to a representative of his Government, possibly for use against one of the warring factions in Haiti, without violating the neutrality laws, because there can be no obligation of neutrality except toward some organized state or power, de jure or de facto. The court said, in part:

The United States can hardly be said to be "at peace," in the sense of the statute, with a faction which they are unwilling to recognize as a government.

Again, in the case of *United States v. The Conserva* (38 Fed. Rep., 431), the court held:

In a proceeding instituted under section 5283, Revised Statutes of the United States, the fact must be shown that the Government against which it is alleged that the vessel is intended to commit hostilities has been recognized by the United States.

The proceeding was for the forfeiture of the *Conserva*, a gunboat whose guns were not in place, which had been purchased by the Dominican consul under contract to be delivered to the Dominican Government at Samana and presumably to be used against an unrecognized faction in Haiti.

In the light of these authorities, I respectfully submit, the insurgents of Nicaragua can not be held to be a "colony, district, or people" with whom the United States are "at peace," within the meaning of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the *Venus* could have sailed from the port of New Orleans in full panoply of war, under the Nicaraguan flag, with the avowed purpose of blockading the Nicaraguan port of Bluefields, without offending against any statute of the United States.

I earnestly but respectfully request, therefore, that instructions be issued which will permit the Bluefields blockade to be maintained by the *Venus*, and that I may be favored with an answer to this request, in order that I may communicate the decision to President Madriz.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX,  
State Department.

Senator FALL. Also papers described as documents referring to American intervention, containing in Spanish copies of various communications from and to Mr. Gilmer and others; also printed proclamations in Spanish, together with clippings from certain newspapers;



also translations of the Spanish of certain clippings from the San Francisco Call and other papers, as follows:

DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA INTERVENTION AMERICANA.

[Copia.]

NOTAS CRUZADAS ENTRE EL SR. DELEGADO DEL EJECUTIVO Y EL JEFE DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DE BLUEFIELDS.

En mi caracter de Delegado del Poder Ejecutivo y con funciones de Comandante General en el Litoral Atlántico de Nicaragua, de la manera mas formal intimo á U. la rendición de la fortaleza del Bluff y de Bluefields ofreciendo á U. y á los suyos toda clase de garantias de acuerdo con las leyes de la guerra; y caso de no aceptar, categóricamente notifico á U. que le concedo el término de veinticuatro horas ó sea hasta mañana á las ocho pm para que los ancianos, mujeres y niños y demás personas no combatientes desocupen los lugares indicados, pues vencido el término señalado procederé al ataque y bombardeo correspondientes, dirigiendo los fuegos sobre los lugares ocupados por fuerzas militares y empeñándome por que no sufra si fuere posible la propiedad particular y declinando desde la hora en U. toda la responsabilidad por la sangre derramada y por los intereses que se lesionen.

No dudando que U. en cumplimiento de su deber pondrá en conocimiento de los subditos extranjeros y demas vecinos no combatientes la presente notificación para que se pongan á salvo, soy de U. atento s. s.

J. IRIAS.

BLUEFIELDS, 17 de Mayo de 1910.

Como el Gobierno del General Juan J. Estrada desconoció por inconstitucional al que presidia el General Zelaya, conforme á los deseos del pueblo nicaragüense y de acuerdo con la opinión de respetables hombres públicos entre ellos el Dr. Don José Madriz quien luminosos folletos demostró la inconstitucionalidad del Gobierno de Zelaya y la inmoralidad de este; no puedo menos que resistir á las pretenciones de los continuadores de aquel mismo Gobierno que lo han investido á U. como Delegado del Ejecutivo con funciones de Comandante General en el Litoral Atlántico para intimar la rendición de la fortaleza del Bluff y Bluefields y manifestarle en consecuencia, que el Gobierno provisional está dispuesto no solo á defender estas fortalezas sino tambien esta Costa como la de todo el pais, á los usurpadores de los Poderes Públicos.

ZENÓN RIVERA,  
*Ministro General.*

[Translation.]

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE DELEGATE OF THE EXECUTIVE AND THE CHIEF OF THE REVOLUTION AT BLUEFIELDS.

In my character of delegate of the executive powers and commandant general in the Atlantic Littoral of Nicaragua, in the most formal manner I demand of you the surrender of the Fort of El Bluff and of Bluefields, offering to you and to all under you every guar-



antee in accordance with the laws of war; and in case of nonacceptance I notify you categorically that I grant a period of 24 hours, or until 8 p. m. to-morrow, for the aged, women, and children, and other noncombatants to evacuate the places indicated; the period mentioned having elapsed, I shall proceed to the correspondent attack and bombardment, directing the fire against the places occupied by military forces, endeavoring to prevent, if it be possible, damage to private property, and throwing upon you from the hour fixed all the responsibility for bloodshed and losses.

Not doubting that, in compliance with your duty, you will bring the present notification to the knowledge of all foreign subjects and other noncombatant residents, that they may escape injury, I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. IRIAS.

BLUEFIELDS, *May 17, 1910.*

As the government of Gen. Juan J. Estrada held to be unconstitutional that headed by Gen. Zelaya, agreeable to the desires of the Nicaraguan people and in accordance with the opinion of respectable public men, among them Dr. José Madriz, whose luminous pamphlets demonstrated the unconstitutionality of the government of Zelaya and its immorality, I can do no less than oppose the pretensions of the continuers of that same government who have invested you with the functions of commandant general in the Atlantic Littoral in order to demand the surrender of the Fort of El Bluff and Bluefields, and to inform you, therefore, that the provisional government is resolved not only to defend these fortresses, but also this coast and the whole country against the usurpers of the public authority.

ZENON RIVERA,  
*Minister General.*

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[Copia.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *1°/6 de 1910.*

COMANDANTE GENERAL:

Trascribale á U. la comunicación que recibí del *Paducah* En traducción lo mismo que la respuesta que yo dí á dicha comunicación las que respectivamente dicen N° 314 U. U.—Ws S. *Paducah* anclado frente á Bluefields Mcoragno Mayo 25 de 1910- Señor: En referencia á mi proclama fechad 16 de Mayo de 1910; una copia de la cual tiene U. en su poder y otra le fue suministrada á pedimento verbal suya al Teniente Walson del vapor de guerra de Estados Unidos de América, definiendo la acción que el oficial mayor de marina presente, tomaría en el caso actual es, si se permitirá ó nó al *Venus* que pare á los buques mercantes para revisarles su manifiesto dentro de limite de tres millas de la costa y en caso de llevar armas y municiones apresarlo estuvieren dentro ó fuera del limite de tres millas bajo qué condiciones seria reconocido el bloqueo durante el sitio de ciudad de Bluefields y el probable bombardeo del Bluff- Si permitiera salir á los barcos mercantes de Bluefields si ser registrados por el *Venus*, me permito informarle que he recibido las órdenes siguientes del Srio de la marina—La política del Gobierno de los EE. UU. en lo

tocante al bloqueo de Bluefields anunciado, cuyo bloqueo por el Gobierno de Madriz parecería constituido, parte de est el reconocimiento de la beligerancia de la facción de Estrada correspondería naturalmente á la política observada durante el bloqueo de Greytown Nicaragua por la facción de Estrada cuando el Srio de Estrada resolvió que si el anunciado bloqueo ó cierre del puerto se hacia efectivo y si se mantendria en la debida forma observando todos los requisitos de la ley internacional (il) incluso el aviso á los vapores mercantes que se aproximaren el Gobierno de Estados no estaba dispuesto á intervenir para evitarlo pero se reservaba todos los derechos relacionados á la validez de cualquier procedimiento instituido contra cualquier barco como presa de guerra en acción- Debo hacerle observar sinembargo que en las actuales circunstancias cualquier vapor que como *Venus* Engañando á la autoridad competente de un puerto de EE. UU. zarpó de el disfrazado de barco mercante pero en realidad habia sido destinado para usarlo como vapor de guerra habiendo perdido por este acto todos sus derechos como beligerante tales como el derecho de registro de vapores en altamar y el de bloqueo Firmado Meyer Muy respetuosamente V. V. Gilmour Comandante Marina de Estados Unidos. Comandante del vapor de EE. UU. *Paducah* Oficial Mayor presente Gral J. Irias, S. S. *Venus*.

El Bluff 31 de Mayo de 1910 Señor me refiero á la atenta comunicación de u. fecha 25 del mes en curso referente á la actitud de su Gobierno en relación con el probable bloqueo de Bluefields y en lo cual entre otras cosas U. se sirve transcribirme lo siguiente que he recibido del Señor Srio de Marina- La política del Gobierno de EE. UU. en lo tocante al bloqueo de Bluefields anuncia de cuyo bloqueo por el Gobierno de Madriz parecería constituir por parte del reconocimiento de la beligerancia de la facción de Estrada U. correspondería naturalmente la política observada durante el bloqueo de Greytown Nicaragua por la facción de Estrada cuando el secretario resolvió que si el anunciado bloqueo ó cierre del puerto se hacia efectivo y se mantenía en hebida forma observando los requisitos de la ley internacional, incluso el aviso de los vapores mercantes que se aproximaren el Gobierno de EE. UU. no estaba dispuesto á intervenir para evitario, pero se reservaba todos los derechos relacionados á la validez de cualquier procedimiento instituido contra cualquier barco como presa de guerra en acción.

Debo hacerle observar sinembargo que las actuales circunstancias cualquier vapor que como el *Venus* engañando á las autoridades competentes de un puerto de EE. UU. zarpó disfrazado de barco mercante pero que en realidad habia sido destinado para usarlo como vapor de guerra habiendo perdido por este acto todos los derechos como beligerante tales como derecho de registro de vapores en alta mar y el del bloqueo-Firmado Meyer Verbalmente he explicado á U. como se hizo la negociación del *Venus* y los distintos incidentes judiciales que ocurrieron con motivo de su salida de EE. UU. además mostré á U. el documento original que á solicitud mia extendió el señor Cónsul de su Magestad británica en San Juan del Norte del que dejó U. una copia y el cual literalmente dice: á petición del Señor



Delegado del Ejecutivo Dr. y General Don Julián Irias certifico que el vapor *Venus* que llegó á este buerto con bandera inglesa procedente de Nueva Orlean Estados Unidos de América consignado al Gobierno de Nicaragua fué entregado al mismo Gobierno por el capitan J. F. H. Nland y que él traspaso de la bandera se hizo conforme á la ley habiendose presentado el certificado de venta y habiéndome entregado el capitan el certificado de registro y demas documentos pertenecientes al barco y habiendome bajado la bandera inglesa con las formalidades debidas y para los fines de ley ex tiendo el presente en San Juan del Norte Nic. el 21 de Mayo de 1910-H. F. Bingham Cónsul de S. M. Británica. Hay un timbre de cinco che-lines cancelado hay un sello del consulado Británico en Greytown. El Señor Comandante comprenderá muy bien por el documento transcrito que el *Venus* como vapor inglés salió legitimamente del puerto americano que en territorio nicaragüense se efectuó el traspaso de dicho barco al Gobierno de Nic. el que ha tenido perfecto derecho para destinarlo al objeto que mas le convenga y que en consecuencia la Sria de Marina Americana siempre respetuosa á los derechos de una nación soberana é independiente tan luego como U. dé á conocer los conceptos anteriores reconocerá que el vapor *Venus* goza de todos los privilegios de un barco de guerra Con toda consideración soy de U. muy atento S. S. Delegado del Ejecutivo.

J. IRIAS.

El “*Venus*” no ha violado—Las leyes de neutralidad—Cable de New Orleans.

El vapor *Venus* no ha violado la neutralidad y no ha hecho preparativos bélicos sino después de haber llegado á San Juan del Norte y haber arriado la bandera inglesa; lo declaran ocho hombres de su tripulación, que desembarcaron en New Orleans el martes del vapor *Turrialba*.

Todos dicen lo mismo, declarando que salieron de aquí para Cuba donde tomaron á bordo al general Altschul, y en seguida continuaron para San Juan del Norte, donde el vapor fué entregado con la práctica ordinaria, y cambió, á presencia del Cónsul inglés, Mr. H. J. Bingham, la nacionalidad inglesa por la de Nicaragua, izando la bandera de este último país, en el lugar donde antes estaba la inglesa. Estos hombres declaran que fueron muy bien tratados durante toda la travesía, y que cometieron un error con no quedarse á bordo del barco para hacer con él la campaña contra Estrada.

The men who returned on the *Turrialba* were: William Rica, Charles Fitzsimmons, Peter Lumland, Fritz Hellman, C. Boville, A. Beberling, and Paul Flether.



[Translation.]

DELEGATE OF THE EXECUTIVE TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, 6/11/1910.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

I transcribe to you a translation of the communication I received from the *Paducah*, together with my reply, which read, respectively:

No. 314, U. S. S. "PADUCAH,"  
 ANCHORED IN FRONT OF BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA,  
 May 25, 1910.

SIR: In reference to my proclamation dated May 16, 1910, a copy of which, etc.  
 \* \* \* permit me to inform you that I have received the following order from the  
 Secretary of the Navy:

"The policy of the Government of the United States regarding the announced  
 blockade of Bluefields, etc.,

Very respectfully,

"MEYER."

V. V. GILMOUR,  
 Commander, United States Navy,  
 Commanding U. S. S. "Paducah," Senior Officer Present.

Gen. J. IRIAS,  
 U. S. S. "Venus."

EL BLUFF, May 31, 1910.

SIR: I refer to your favor, dated the 25th instant, relative to the attitude of your Government in regard to the probable blockade of Bluefields and in which, among other things, you transcribed the following which you had received from the Secretary of the Navy:

\* \* \* \* \*

MEYER.

I have explained verbally to you the *Venus* matter and the several judicial incidents that took place in connection with its departure from the United States; moreover, I showed to you the original document which upon my application the consul of His Britannic Majesty in San Juan del Norte drew up, a copy of which was left with you and which reads literally:

Upon the application of the Delegate of the Executive, Dr. and General Julian Irias I certify that the steamer *Venus* which arrived at this Port under the British flag, proceeding from New Orleans, United States of America, consigned to the Government of Nicaragua, was delivered to said Government by the Captain J. F. H. Nland and that the transfer of the flag was made in accordance with the law, the certificate of sale having been presented and the Captain having delivered to me the certificate of register and other documents belonging to the boat and having lowered the english flag with the proper formalities as required by law I grant the present in San Juan del Norte, Nic., the 21st of May, 1910.

H. F. BINGHAM,  
 H. B. M. Consul.

Five shilling stamp, cancelled.  
 Seal of British consulate, Greytown.

The commander will very well understand from the document transcribed that the *Venus* as an English steamer legitimately sailed from an American port, that in Nicaraguan territory the transfer of said ship to the Nicaraguan Government was effected which has had a perfect right to employ it as it deems most advisable, and therefore the American Navy Department, always respectful of the rights of a sovereign and independent government, will, soon as you bring to its knowledge the above expressed opinions, recognize that the steamer *Venus* enjoys all the privileges of a vessel of war.

With every consideration, I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. IRIAS,  
 Delegate of the Executive.

[Copia.]

SAN JUAN NORTE, 2/6/1910---9 a. m.

COMANDANTE GENERAL: .

Las comunicaciones que le he transcrito ya estará U. al tanto de la oposición que sostiene la Sria de Marina Americana referente á que el *Venus* no puede usarse para mantener un bloqueo y tanto por eso como por siendo nosotros los poseedores del Bluff y por lo que dispone el Art. 5º de la oficina de Aduana preferí cerrar el puerto en lugar de declararlo bloqueado.

Transcribo á U. el decreto respectivo y el cual dice:

Julián Irias, delegado del supremo poder ejecutivo en uso de sus facultades considerando que el Gobierno de la República ha tomado posesión efectiva de la fortaleza de El Bluff y sus dependencias entre las cuales se encuentra la aduana. Que para destruir cuanto antes la insurrección encabezada por el General Juan J. Estrada se hace necesario dictar medidas de caracter transitorio que conduzcan á tal fin. Que la mente del Gobierno es la de no restringir sino ayudar al comercio interior y exterior de la República hasta donde lo permitan los obstáculos que la insurrección opone. Que el cierre temporal total de un puerto es facultad inherente á la soberanía del pais, decreta: 1º. Se cierra el puerto de Bluefields por el tiempo estrictamente indispensable para restablecer el orden en dicha ciudad. 2º. Las pólizas de mercaderías que hayan salido hasta la fecha ó salgan del puerto de origen hasta el 1º del próximo entrante inclusive serán liquidadas y pagadas en esta aduana pero desde esa fecha en adelante no se recibirán mercaderías de ninguna especie destinadas á la expresada ciudad de Bluefields. 3º. Todas las mercaderías que vengan á la aduana del Bluff en tránsito para Laguna de Perlas, Distrito de Río Grande y Distrito minero de Prinzapolka no sufrirán atrazo de ninguna especie y pagarán los derechos fijados en la ley arancelaria desde el 15 de noviembre de 1902 y 4º. Los cónsules respectivos no autorizarán factura de ninguna mercadería con destino á la ciudad mencionada debiendo por el contrario facilitar por todos los medios posibles el ensanche del comercio con las otras secciones arriba mencionadas. Dado en El Bluff á los 29 dias del mes de mayo de 1910.

JULIÁN IRIAS,  
G. SABALLOS, Srio.

[Translation.]

DELEGATE OF THE EXECUTIVE TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, 6/2, 1910---9 a. m.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF: .

The communications already transcribed will inform you fully as to the opposition of the American Secretary of the Navy to the employment of the *Venus* in maintaining a blockade, and for this reason and because we are in possession of El Bluff and in view of article 5 of the customs regulations I preferred to close the port rather than to declare it blockaded.

I transcribe to you the respective decree, which reads:

Julián Irias, delegate of the supreme executive power, in exercise of his functions, considering that the Government of the Republic has taken effective possession of the fort of El Bluff and its dependencies, among them the customhouse. That in order to put down, as soon as possible, the insurrection headed by Gen. Juan J. Estrada it is necessary to adopt measures of a transitory character to accomplish that end: That the disposition of the Government is not to restrict but to aid the domestic and foreign commerce of the Republic as far as the obstacles interposed by the insurrection permit. That the temporary closure of a port is a power inherent in the sovereignty of a country, decrees:

1. The port of Bluefields is closed for such time as may be absolutely necessary to reestablish order in the city.

2. The shipments of merchandise that may have left up to this date or that may leave the port of departure up to the 1st proximo, inclusive, shall be liquidated and paid in this customhouse, but from that date forward no merchandise of any kind whatever destined to the said city of Bluefields will be received.



3. All merchandise that may come to the customhouse of El Bluff in transit for Laguna de Perlas, district of Rio Grande, and mining district of Prinzapolka will suffer no delay, and shall pay the duties fixed by the tariff law of November 15, 1902; and,

4. The respective consuls will certify no invoice of merchandise destined to said city, and must, on the contrary, facilitate by every possible means the expansion of commerce with the other sections above mentioned.

Done at El Bluff the 29th day of the month of May, 1910.

JULIAN IRIAS,  
G. SABALLOS, *Secretary*.

[Copia.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *del 3 de Junio, 1910—5 p. m.*

Sr. COMANDANTE GENERAL.

A las 6 p. m. de ayer el señor Comandante del vapor de guerra americano *Paducah* me ha notificado que su gobierno ha resuelto quitarnos el derecho de impedir que los vapores mercantes sean detenidos en esta aduana para su debido registro y pago de derechos, haciendolos pasar directamen te á Schonnen *Key* para desembarcar. Al tomar nosotros esta fortaleza estaba muerta de manera practica la revolución por falta de elementos de guerra y boca. No omito manifestarle que el referido Comandante del *Paducah* habia contestado con el Delegado del Ejecutivo que se encuentra en Greytown en que todo buque seria regustrado liquidada su mercancia y pagados sus derechos en este puerto. Con esta disposición, como U. comprenderá el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos protege de una manera directa los intereses revolucionarios, puesto que impunemente y bajo cualquier bandera les seguirán entrando elementos de guerra á la revolución y en ese caso el heroismo, las vidas de muchos de nuestros compañeros de armas y la sangre derramada ha sido infructuosos.

F. M. RIVAS,  
*El Mayor General*.

[Translation.]

GEN. RIVAS TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *June 3, 1910—5 p. m.*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

At 6 p. m. yesterday the commander of the American ship of war *Paducah* notified me that his Government has decided, in spite of our rights, to prevent merchant ships from being detained at this customhouse for entry and the payment of duties, compelling them to pass directly to schooner *Key* for unloading. When we took this fort the revolution was practically dead, without munitions of and provisions. I must inform you that the said commander of the *Paducha* replied to the delegate of the executive, who was in Greytown, that every boat would be entered, its merchandise liquidated, and its duties paid in the port. By this attitude, as you will understand, the Government of the United States protects directly the revolutionary interests, because with impunity and under whatever flag munitions of war will continue to reach the revolution, and in such case the loss of the lives of many of our comrades in arms and the shedding of blood has been fruitless.

F. M. RIVAS,  
*The General in Command*.



[Deposítado en San Juan del Norte á las 6 p. m. del 3 de junio, 1910. Recibido en Campo de Marte á las 7:30 a. m. 4 de junio, 1910.]

## COMANDANTE GENERAL:

La siguiente es la traducción de una copia en que el Comandante del *Paducah* hace acompañada de una nota al Gral Rivas al día siguiente de haber salido y la que me ha traído el Coronel Midence Irias:

WASHINGTON, 31 de mayo de 1910.

CONSUL AMERICANO, *Bluefields*:

Para que U. quede enterado, la secretaria de marina ha cableografiado al Comandante Gilmor las ordenes siguientes: La actitud de los Estados Unidos es precisamente la misma que se expuso en la carta del secretario de Estado á Rodriguez, el 1° de Diciembre de 1909 la cual continua siendo aplicable enteramente á la situación actual, la captura por la facción Madriz de la antigua aduana del Bluff no afecta el hecho de que Bluefields con cierto territorio adyacente para el cual mercancías que hasta ahora han pasado por esa aduana se destinan, permanezca como hasta ahora bajo la jurisdicción de facto de la facción de Estrada. Este Gobierno por lo tanto permite á la facción de Estrada el cobro de los derechos aduaneros de Bluefields y niega este derecho á la otra facción por la razón de que este Gobierno no reconoce á ninguna de las dos facciones como Gobierno de Nicaragua, sino simplemente como Gobierno de facto dominando partes del país y proclamas de cualquiera de las partes son inconstitucionales sin esta actitud. El consul en Bluefields nos informa que la balandra nacional Adelaida de propiedad americana ha sido detenida por la facción Madriz y que la goleta de propiedad americana "Esfuerzo" fué detenida y su carga confiscada por aquellos que dominan el Bluff. Este Gobierno niega derecho de cual quiera de los contendientes para confiscar embarcaciones ó propiedad americanas sin permiso y recompensa de sus dueños. En tales casos U. inmediatamente obrará de acuerdo con esta politica. Usted no tificará inmediatamente á ambas facciones y á los empleados de lo que queda dispuesto.

WILSON.

Para su mejor inteligencia conviene que le advierta que, segun el consul americano Moffat, pocos dias antes de que nosotros tomáramos el Bluff, el Gral Juan Estrada habia trasladado la aduana del Bluff en donde legalmente esta establecida sin edificios que se llama Schooner *Key*, que solo sirve para reparar goletas, situada en el fondo de la bahia y á la entrada de Rio Escondido, y la que segun el criterio del comandante del *Paducah* y del consul Moffat es la que constituye "scrito" territorio adyacente para el cual mercancías que hasta ahora han pasado para esta aduana se destinan. Como consecuencia de lo transcrito, el señor comandante del *Paducah*, exigió que el vapor *Imperator* procedente de los Estados Unidos y del Cabo de Gracias á Dios entrará directamente en Schooner *Key* sin permitir que se le registrará y mucho menos que dejara la mercaderia en el Bluff. Precisa tener presente que en ese vapor iban los señores Sanchez revolucionarios y administrador de la aduana del Cabo de Gracias á Dios y el Dr. Alberto López, revolucionario prodedente de New Orleans.

La aseveración relativa á la goleta *Esfuerzo* es absolutamente falsa y referente á la goleta *Adelaida* ha sido alterada maliciosamente por el Consul informante, pues esa goleta, el agente especial en Laguna de Perlas la cedió voluntariamente en virtud de la clausula respectiva del contrato de la empresa con el gobierno á nuestro representante en aquel puerto. Pero como el superintendente Gral de la empresa que reside en Bluefields Señor Piazza, la reclamó por medio del comandante del *Paducah* y en el acto se devolvió.

JULIAN IRIAS,  
Delegado del Ejecutivo.

[Translation.]

DELEGATE OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *June 3, 1910—6 p. m.*  
 (Received Campo de Norte, June 4, 1910—7.30 a. m.)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

The following is a translation of a copy which accompanied a note from the commander of the *Paducah* to Gen. Rivas the day after he had left and which Col. Midence Irias has brought to me:

WASHINGTON, *May 31, 1910.*AMERICAN CONSUL, *Bluefields:*

For your information, the Department of the Navy has cabled Commander Gilmor the following orders:

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

WILSON.

For your better information, it is well to mention that according to American Consul Moffatt, a few days before we took El Bluff, Gen. Juan J. Estrada had moved the customhouse of El Bluff to a place called Schooner Key, where it is legally established without buildings, simply a place of repair for schooners and situated at the head of the bay, at the mouth of the Rio Escondido, and which in the judgment of the commander of the *Paducah* and Consul Moffatt is what constitutes contiguous "scrits" territory, to which merchandise, that until now had entered at that customhouse, is destined. In consequence of what has been transcribed, the commander of the *Paducah* insisted that the steamer *Emperador*, proceeding from the United States and Cape Gracias á Dios enter Schooner Key direct, without permitting it to enter, and much less to land its cargo at El Bluff. It should be observed that on board this steamer were a Señor Sanchez, revolutionist and collector of customs at Cape Gracias á Dios and Dr. Alberto Lopez, a revolutionist coming from New Orleans.

The statement relative to the schooner *Esfuerzo* is absolutely false, and relative to the schooner *Adelaide* has been maliciously altered by the informant consul, for the special agent in Laguna de Perlas ceded the schooner voluntarily to our representative in that port by virtue of the contract of the company with the Government, but as the general superintendent of the company, who resides in Bluefields, Señor Piazza reclaimed it through the commander of the *Paducah* it was immediately returned.

JULIAN IRIAS,  
*Delegate of the Executive.*

[Depositado en San Juan del Norte á las 9 p. m. del 7 junio, 1910. Recibido en Campo Marte á las 8.50, 8 junio, 1910.]

COMANDANTE GENERAL:

Acabo de recibir un correo del Gral. Rivas y me envía copia de la siguiente nota que dice:

AL COMANDANTE DEL "PADUCAH:"

EL BLUFF, NICARAGUA, *5 de junio de 1910.*

Sirve la presente para poner on su conocimiento que teniendo pruebas de que el tráfico de las embarcaciones que vienen con procedencia de Bluefields y salen para ciertos puntos de la costa Nicaraguense estan sirviendo para ayudar los planes de los revolucionarios circunscritos á la ciudad de Bluefields y con solo perjuicio de las



fuerzas de mi mando, no permitiré por más tiempo su libre tránsito por la parte de la bahia que tengo comunicado por los cañones de mis fortalezas ó fortificaciones. No hay ley humana que pueda restringir esta medida que autoriza dar el fruto de esta victoria que tantos sacrificios costó. En consecuencia impediré la entrada ó salida á cualquiera embarcación mercante que intente cruzar la parte que tengo dominada antes que sean registrados ó hasta cerciorarme de que no se conduce á su bordo elementos de guerra ó individuos que hayan tomado armas en la revolución, para mientras recibo instrucciones de mi Gobierno aclarandome esta situación tan ambigua. Esta disposición la haré efectiva con los vapores de la S. B. S. Co., las embarcaciones de la A. N. Co. las de belangers, Nic., de la Cuckra C&L y demas embarcaciones que segun documentos en mi poder han servido para atacar nuestras fuerzas. Entre otros el vapor *Dacia* que tres dias antes de pasar con bandera americana al frente de esta fortaleza habia atacado armado á un piquete de nuestras fuerzas en su comisión, matando á uno de nuestros soldados. El caso del *Marietta di Gorgio* es del dominio público y todavia anoche se me informó que etras de las embarcaciones que solo al pasar al frente de esta fortaleza enarbolan bandera americana, alegaba á una de mis avanzadas situadas en Half Way Key, armado en guerra.

F. M. RIVAS.

Al Señor Comandante W. W. GILLMER,  
SS. "*Paducah*."

La consecuencia de esa nota es que los comandantes del *Paducah* y *Dubuque* personalmente fueron á tierra y manifestaron al Gral. Rivas que harian respetar con el fuego de sus cañones la orden del departamento de Estado en que le instruían proteger al comercio americano aunque este consistiese en armas y municiones para la revolución. Que á cada barco que entrase ó salie se de la bahia les pondrían marineros americanos á bordo y que un disparo contra una de esas embarcaciones de nuestra parte significaría declarar la guerra á los Estados Unidos.

JULIAN IRIAS,  
*Delegado del Ejecutivo.*

[Translation.]

DELEGATE OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHILE.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *June 7, 1910—9 p. m.*  
(Received Campo de Marte, June 8, 1910—8.50.)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

I have just received a mail from Gen. Rivas and he sends me a copy of the following note:

EL BLUFF, NICARAGUA, *June 5, 1910.*

COMMANDER OF THE "PADUCAH":

This letter is to inform you that, having proofs that the traffic of boats that come from Bluefields and sail for certain points on the Nicaraguan coast is aiding the plans of the revolutionists about the city of Bluefields, and prejudicial to the forces under my command, I will no longer permit their free passage of the part of the bay within the range of the guns of my forts or fortifications. There is no human law which can restrict this measure which authorizes giving to others the fruits of this victory which cost so many sacrifices. Therefore, I will prevent the entrance or departure of any merchant boat that attempts to cross the section that I dominate, until they are regularly entered or I am convinced that they do not carry munitions of war or persons who have taken up arms in the revolution, until I receive instructions from my Government clarifying this very ambiguous situation. This disposition I shall make effective with the steamers of the S. B. S. Co., the boats of the A. N. Co., those of Belangers, Nic. de la Cuckra Co., and other boats that, according to documents in my possession, have served to attack our forces. Among others the steamer *Dacia*, which three days before it passed in front of this fort flying the American flag had made armed attack on a picket of our forces, killing one of our soldiers. The case of the *Marietta di Gorgio* is public and yet I was informed last night that it was stated to one



of my outposts that others of the vessels fly the American flag only when passing in front of the fort armed for war.

F. M. RIVAS.

Commander W. H. GILMOR,  
*Steamship "Paducah."*

The result of this note was that the commanders of the *Paducah* and the *Dubuque* went personally ashore and informed Gen. Rivas that they would make respected, with the fire of their guns, the order of the Department of State instructing them to protect American commerce, though it should consist of arms and munitions for the revolution: that aboard every boat entering or leaving the bay they would place American marines, and that a shot at one of these boats coming from us would signify a declaration of war against the United States.

JULIÁN IRÍAS,  
*Delegate of the Executive.*

BLUFF, á las 5 p. m., del 23 de julio de 1910.

Al COMANDANTE GENERAL, *Managua*:

El Sr. Delegado del Ejecutivo me transcribió de San Juan del Norte el telegrama que U. le dirigió á él transcribiéndole el cable del Sr. Cónsul General de Noruega en la Habana; también me transcribe los telegramas en que le habla de los vapores *Hiriam* y *Ulstein* y me dió instrucciones de lo que debía hacer á la llegada de dichos vapores. Como se me anunció que estaba á la vista vapor, creí fuera el *Hiriam*, hice dos comunicaciones, una dirigida al Capitán del vapor y otra al Comandante de las fuerzas navales de Estados Unidos frente á esta fortaleza. La primera dice:

BLUFF, 21 de julio de 1910.

SEÑOR CAPITÁN DEL VAPOR "HIRIAM,"  
*Frente al Bluff:*

Trascribo: "Aquí el cable transcrito por el Señor Delegado del Ejecutivo y dirigido por el Sr. Cónsul General de Noruega en la, Habana tengo informes fidedignos que U. trae elementos de guerra á bordo para la revolución encabezada por el General Juan J. Estrada; en consecuencia y de conformidad con la cláusula del cable antes transcrito, prevengo á U. entegar á este mando dichos elementos y de no hacerlo así, será confiscado el vapor de su mando de conformidad con las leyes de mi país, declinando en U. de una vez toda responsabilidad, y además, le advierto que la conducta que U. observe en este asunto, la pondré en conocimiento de mi Gobierno para que él á su vez la ponga en conocimiento del Gobierno de Noruega si así lo estimare conveniente.

"No dudo que U. penetrado de la justicia y derecho que nos asisten no opondrá dificultad para la entrega de dichos elementos. El presente es duplicado para que al pié de uno de los ejemplares, se sirva acusarme recibo. De U. SS.,

"F. M. RIVAS,  
"Inspector General de la Costa Atlántica."

Y la segunda es como sigue:

EL BLUFF, 21 de julio de 1910.

SEÑOR: Me permito transcribir á U. la comunicación que con fecha 16 del mes y año corrientes, he recibido del Sr. Delegado del Ejecutivo:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, 16 de julio de 1910.

Señor General don FERNANDO M. RIVAS, *El Bluff*.

Con fecha 12 del corriente mes, me dice el Señor Presidente por telégrafo, que el Sr. Ministro General, Dr. Baca, ha recibido del Cónsul General de Noruega en la Habana el siguiente cable: Aquí el cable, Este mando ha tenido noticias fidedignas que el vapor *Hiriam* trae elementos de guerra para la revolución que encabeza el General

Juan J. Estrada. Dirijo una comunicación al Capitán de dicho vapor pidiéndole la entrega de dichos elementos á este, apoyado en los conceptos del cable antes transcrito. No dudo que U., impuesto de dicho cable, se convencerá de la justicia y derecho que nos asisten, al expedir dichas órdenes á las cuales creo no pondrá dificultades de ninguna especie y caso tuviera objeción que hacer, espero se servirá participármelo por escrito antes de que U. permita la entrada del vapor *Hiriam* para Bluefields, cosa que dudo por el convencimiento que tengo de la naturalidad (neutralidad) del Gobierno suyo y del modo como U. lo ha sabido interpretar. De U. atto. SS.

F. M. RIVAS,  
*Inspector General de la Costa Atlántica.*

AL COMANDANTE DE LAS FUERZAS NAVALES DE EE. UU.

*Frente al Bluff.*

Este me contestó lo siguiente:

No. B, 61 io U. S. A. "DUBUQUE," 3RD RATE,  
*Bluefields, Nicaragua, C. A., July 22, 1910.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 21, 1910. I will require the steamers to anchor near my ship until status of her cargo is determined. I shall then take such action as the circumstances demand, in accordance with instructions from my Government in regard to protecting American commerce and preserving neutrality.

Very respectfully,

H. R. RINES,  
*Commander, United States Navy,*  
*Commanding Sailor Officer Present on the East Coast of Nicaragua.*

Gen. FERNANDO M. RIVAS,

*Commanding El Bluff, Nicaragua, C. A.*

Anoche llegó el vapor *Ulstein*; inmediatamente le mandé un oficio igual al que diriji al Capitán del *Hiriam*; pero se negó á recibirlo, manifestando que si algo querían con él, que se entendieran con el Comandante del *Dubuque*. La comunicaciones fueron entregadas á éste Jefe, el cual manifestó que no respondía de que el Capitán del *Ulstein* quisiera ó no recibir la comunicación, ni mucho menos firmar el duplicado que le mandaba como comprobante de que le habia enviado dicha comunicación. Además, el Comandante del *Dubuque* manifestó á los señores General Francisco Altschul y don Ofilio Arguello, que me sirve de intérprete, que él era partidario de los revolucionarios, y que le habia dicho al Capitán del *Ulstein* que si queria no se pusiera en comunicación con nosotros, que él lo apoyaba de una manera incondicional, y al efecto le puso soldados y le ordenó éntara al puerto de Bluefields, lo que verificó hoy.

He dirijido una protesta al representante del Cónsul de Noruega en Bluefields, encabezando dicha protesta con la transcripción del cable del Cónsul General de Noruega en la Habana. Esta comunicación será remitida á su destino por medio del Comandante del *Dubuque* en caso quiera llevarla, dada la hostilidad de este oficial de la Armada Americana, dudo llegue á su destino.

Mientras en esta no haya una embarcación de guerra al mando de un Jefe neutral que permanezca (pertenezca) á otra nación, los intereses del Gobierno de U. están á merced de los oficiales de la Armada Americana, que se inspiran en los consejos del Cónsul Americano en Bluefields, que es más revolucionario que Estrada y Chamorro. Su subalterno.

F. M. RIVAS.



[Translation.]

GEN. RIVAS TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

BLUFF, July 23, 1910—5 p. m.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF,  
*Managua:*

The delegate of the executive transcribed to me from San Juan del Norte the telegram that you sent him transcribing the cable from the consul general of Norway in Habana; he also transcribed the telegrams speaking of the steamers *Hiriam* and *Ulstein*, and gave me instructions as to what I should do upon the arrival of said steamers. When I was advised that a steamer was in sight, which I believed to be the *Hiriam*, I addressed two communications, one to the captain of the steamer, the other to the commander of the naval forces of the United States in front of this fort. The first said:

BLUFF, July 21, 1910.

CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER "HIRIAM,"  
*In front of El Bluff:*

I transcribe to you [here the cable transcribed by the delegate of the executive and sent by the consul general of Norway in Habana]:

I have reliable information that you have on board munitions of war for the revolution headed by Gen. Juan J. Estrada; therefore, and in conformity with the terms of the cable above transcribed, I give you notice to deliver to me said munitions, and, in case of refusal, the ship under your command will be confiscated in accordance with the laws of my country, the entire responsibility being in you; and, moreover, I warn you that the course you pursue in this matter will be reported to my Government so that, should it be deemed advisable, it may in turn bring said course to the knowledge of the Government of Norway.

I do not doubt that, convinced of the justice and right of our attitude, you will place no difficulty in the way of the delivery of said munitions. This communication is sent in duplicate so that at the foot of one original you will kindly acknowledge receipt.

Your obedient servant,

F. M. RIVAS,  
*Inspector General of the Atlantic Coast.*

And the second is as follows:

EL BLUFF, July 21, 1910.

SIR: Permit me to transcribe to you the communication which, under date of the 16th of the present month of this year, I have received from the delegate of the executive:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 16, 1910.

Gen. FERNANDO M. RIVAS,  
*El Bluff:*

Under date of the 12th instant the President telegraphed me that the minister general, Dr. Baca, has received from the consul general of Norway in Habana, the following cable [here the cable]:

This office has received reliable information that the steamer *Hiriam* carries munitions of war for the revolution headed by Gen. Juan J. Estrada. I am addressing a communication to the captain of said steamer asking the delivery of said munitions to me, supported by the terms of the cable above transcribed. I do not doubt that you, having knowledge of said cable, will be convinced of the justice and right of our course in issuing said orders, in the way of whose execution I believe you will place no difficulties of any kind whatever; and in case objection is going to be made I hope that you will kindly inform me of it in writing before you permit the entrance of the steamer *Hiriam* into Bluefields, which I doubt, because of my conviction of the neutrality of your Government and the manner in which you have interpreted it.

Your obedient servant,

F. M. RIVAS,  
*Inspector General of the Atlantic Coast.*

COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*In front of El Bluff.*



He replied to me as follows:

No. B, 61, U. S. S. "DUBUQUE," 3D RATE,  
Bluefields, Nicaragua, C. A. July 22, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 21, 1910. I will require the steamers to anchor near my ship until status of her cargo is determined. I shall then take such action as the circumstances demand in accordance with instructions from my Government in regard to protecting American commerce and preserving neutrality.

Very respectfully,

H. R. RINES,  
Commander United States Navy,  
Commanding Officer Present on the East Coast of Nicaragua.

Gen. FERNANDO M. RIVAS,  
Commanding El Bluff, Nicaragua, C. A.

Last night the steamer *Ulstein* arrived. I immediately sent an official communication identical with that sent to the captain of the *Hiriam*; but he refused to receive it, announcing that if anything was desired of him the commander of the *Dubuque* should be treated with. The communications were delivered to said commander, who stated that he would not say whether or not the captain of the *Ulstein* wished to receive the communication, much less sign the duplicate sent him as proof that said communication had been sent to him. Moreover, the commander of the *Dubuque* stated to General Francisco Altschul and Don Ofilio Arguello, who serves as my interpreter, that he was a partisan of the revolutionaries, and that he had said to the captain of the *Ulstein* that if he desired not to be placed in communication with us, he would assist him unconditionally and to that end he put soldiers aboard and ordered him to enter the port of Bluefields, which he did to-day.

I have addressed a protest to the representative of the consul of Norway in Bluefields, beginning said protest with a copy of the cable from the consul general of Norway in Habana. This communication will be forwarded through the commander of the *Dubuque*, in case he cares to take it, though, in view of the hostility of this officer of the American Navy, I am doubtful that it will reach its destination.

Meanwhile there is not here a vessel of war under a neutral commander of any other country, and the interests of your Government are at the mercy of the officers of the American Navy, who are inspired by the counsels of the American consul in Bluefields, who is more of a revolutionist than Estrada and Chamorro.

Your subaltern,

F. M. RIVAS.

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[Copia.]

SAN JUAN NORTE, 1.15 del 24 de Junio de 1910.

COMANDANTE GENERAL.

El 11 nos apoderamos del Cabo sin ninguna resistencia, pues con mucha anticipación el Administrador Quijano y el Inspector Francisco Bolaños, se habían huido para Honduras dejando la plaza en poder del Director de Policía Arturo Enriquez, á quien le dí toda clase de garantías, el Coronel Rafael Alvarez quedó como Inspector,

Don Pedro A. Blandón como Administrador de la Aduana, Don Rafael Garcia Contador y Tenedor de Libros. En dicho lugar encontramos 59 rifles.

El 18 nos apoderamos de Prinzapolka, despues de una ligera resistencia en la que tuvimos un herido por nuestra parte y varios los revolucionarios á quienes se les quitó un cañon Parott con el que hicieron algunos disparos al San Jacinto. Ha quedado como Gobernador de ese lugar el Coronel Don Enrique Espinosa quien fué junto con los Coroneles Perdomo, Carter é Irias que tonmó dicho lugar. Corns Island fué tomado sin resistencia y quedó como Gobernador el Capitan Jesús Monterry. De Prinzapolka envié dos expediciones una sobre Wawa Rivers y otra sobre Rio Grande y no dudo que esos lugares estan en nuestro poder. El Coronel Gabriel Salamanca lo he dejado como Gobernador de Laguna de Perlas. Relativamente nos tardamos mucho tiempo en estas operaciones porque en el Cabo perdimos 6 dias debido á frecuentes tempestades, lo cual nos ocasionó demasiado trabajo y no escasos peligros.

J. IRIAS,  
*Delegado del Ejecutivo.*

[Translation.]

DELEGATE OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, *June 24, 1910—1.15.*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

On the 11th we took possession of the cape without resistance; in good time the collector, Quijano, and the inspector, Francisco Bolaños, fled to Honduras, leaving the place in charge of Chief of Police Arturo Enriquez, to whom I gave every guaranty. Col. Rafael Alvarez became inspector, Pedro A. Blandon, collector of customs, Rafael Garcia, cashier and bookkeeper. In said place 59 rifles were found.

On the 18th we took Prinzapolka, after a slight resistance, in which one on our side was wounded and several revolutionists from whom I took a Parott gun, which they used at San Jacinto. Col. Enrique Espinosa, who took said place with Cols. Perdomo, Carter, and Irias, has been made governor. Corns Island was taken without resistance, and Capt. Jesus Monterey became governor. From Prinzapolka I sent two expeditions, one against Hawa River and the other against Rio Grande, and I do not doubt that these places are in our possession. I have left Col. Gabriel Salamanca as governor of Laguna de Perlas. Relatively we are consuming much time in these operations, for we lost six days in the cape because of frequent storms, which brought us much work and many dangers.

J. IRIAS, *Delegate of the Executive.*

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[Copia.]

[Dep. San Jose CR. 1 p. m. del 27 de junio de 1910. Rec. Managua 10 a. m. de 28 de junio de 1910.]

Señor Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ:

Entendido de que se autorizará gasto para repatriación de los que han llegado; son verdaderos mártires que han sufrido penalidades sin número por no querer prestar sus servicios en Bluefields. Por todos son catorce y vienen sin recursos de ninguna clase. Nicolas



Gadea h., me cuenta que después del combate de Bluefields, los Americanos que tienen sus cuarteles en la ciudad y mandan allí como verdaderos dueños y déspotas, se hicieron cargo de los avanzados de los tropas del gobierno. Estos infelices son empleados en los trabajos más abyectos como criados en los cuarteles Americanos para limpiar pisos, botar la basura, etc., y que la escasa y mala alimentación que reciben está acabando con ellos. Dice Gadea que él y todos tienen la convicción de que si los Americanos se retiran la revolución se acabaría sin disparar un solo tiro. Su afmo amigo y S. S.

ALCEO HAZERA.

[Translation.]

ALCEO HAZERA TO PRESIDENT MADRIZ.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, *June 27, 1910—1 p. m.*

(Received Managua, June 28, 1910—10 a. m.)

Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ:

Understand funds will be authorized for repatriation of those that have arrived. They are real martyrs, who have suffered numberless penalties for not lending their services at Bluefields. In all, there are 14, and they are without resources. Nicolas Gadea, jr., tells me that after the battle of Bluefields the Americans, who have their barracks in the city and command there like real owners and despots, took the outposts of the Government troops. These unfortunates are employed in the lowest kind of work as servants in the American barracks, cleaning floors, carrying out the refuse, etc., and the scanty and bad food they receive is finishing them. Gadea says that he and everyone is convinced that if the Americans retired the revolution would end without firing a single shot.

ALCEO HAZERA.

[San Juan del Sur, las 9 y 10 a. m. del 5 de julio de 1910. Managua, las 11 a. m. del 5 de julio de 1910.]

Señor PRESIDENTE:

En discurso que pronunció ayer en Filadelfia con motivo de la independencia americana Mr. John Barrett refiriéndose á Nicaragua, dijo:

Se espera que concluirá brevemente la revolución. Crece la opinión favor de formación de una sola República Centro Americano compuesta de Guatamela, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua y Costa Rica.

Afmo.

E. A. KELLY.

[Translation.]

E. A. KELLY TO PRESIDENT MADRIZ.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, *July 5, 1910—9.10 a. m.*

(Managua, July 5, 1910—11 a. m.)

Mr. PRESIDENT:

In address delivered yesterday, American Independence Day, in Philadelphia, Mr. John Barrett, referring to Nicaragua, said:

It is hoped that the revolution will soon end. Opinion grows favor formation of a single Central American Republic, composed of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

E. A. KELLY.



[Copia. Cable.]

COREA, *Washington*:

Gobierno ha dado órdenes impedir manifestaciones antiamericanas y ha hecho más riguroso sobre el particular censura de prensa. Gobierno garantiza seguridad completa ciudadanos americanos. Recuerde cases de Fowler, Jorg. Cannon, y Pittman. Comuníquelo Departamento de Estado.

MADRIZ.

[Translation. Cable.]

PRESIDENT MADRIZ TO NICARAGUAN MINISTER IN WASHINGTON.

COREA, *Washington*:

Government has given orders to prevent anti-American manifestations and has made censorship of press in this regard stricter. Government guarantees complete security American citizens. Recall cases of Fowler, Cannon, and Pittman. Communicate to Department of State.

MADRIZ.

[Copia.]

Todavía recuerdan los panameños el cable de Roosevelt dirigido á Taft (entonces Ministro de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos) de visita en Panamá, durante las últimas elecciones presidenciales, en que con un descaro inaudito, le dijo:

Se autoriza á Ud. para decir al Presidente Amador que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos considera cualquier tentativa de métodos fraudulentos para negar á una gran parte del pueblo la oportunidad de emitir su voto en la elección de Presidente, como un hecho que constituye perturbación del orden público el cual, conforme á la Constitución de Panamá, requiere la intervención y que este Gobierno no permitirá que el Gobierno de Panamá pase á manos de quien sea elegido de ese modo. En caso que la intervención nos parezca necesaria, este Gobierno tendrá que considerar qué medidas tomará para corregir las faltas cometidas é impedir su repetición en adelante.—Roosevelt.

[Copia del aerograma que con fecha 18 del actual dirigió el Señor S. Lewis al Señor Gobernador de Bocas del Toro.]

Si barco llegado ese puerto procedente Bluefields tiene papeles en orden, permita desembarco pasajeros. Regístrelo cuidadosamente, cerciorarse si no contiene contrabando de guerra. - Puede despacharlo cualquier puerto excepto Bluefields.

[Translation.]

Panameños still remember the cable of Roosevelt addressed to Taft (then Secretary of War of the United States) on a visit to Panama, during the last presidential elections, in which, with extraordinary effrontery, he said:

You are authorized to say to President Amador that the Government of the United States considers any attempt at fraudulent methods to deny to a large part of the people the opportunity to vote in the election for President as an act which constitutes a perturbation of public order which, under the constitution of Panama, requires intervention, and that this Government will not permit the Government of Panama to pass into the hands of whoever may be elected in that way. In case intervention appears to us necessary, this Government will have to consider the measures it will take to correct the abuses and prevent their repetition in the future.—Roosevelt.

[Copy of an aerogram which, on the 18th instant, Mr. S. Lewis addressed to the governor of Bocas del Toro.]

If boat arrived that port, proceeding Bluefields, has papers in order, permit landing passengers. Inspect it carefully, making sure whether it carries contraband. Can clear it for any port except Bluefields.

# CABLEGRAMA DEL SR. MINISTRO GENERAL Y LAS CONTESTACIONES DE LAS CANCELLERIAS DE LAS NACIONES AMIGAS.

[Copia. Cablegrama.]

[Depositado en C. M. 5 p. m. del 15-6 de 1910.]

*Exmo Señor Secretario Relaciones Exteriores Londres, Berlin, Paris, Roma, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Santiago de Chile, Mexico, Bogota, Lima, Panama:*

Grave trascendental asunto para Nicaragua me obliga distraer su alta atención.

Nuestra guerra civil estaba para terminar con la toma de Bluefields por nuestro ejercito. Comandante Crucero Americano *Paducah* desembarcó fuerzas Bluefields é intimó opondríase á nuestra ocupación, no obstante estar allí centro y fuerzas de partido revolucionario.

Ocupamos Bluff, llave Bluefields, venciendo resistencia armada é ibamos establecer bloqueo. Gobierno americano impidelo respecto de naves americanas; declara que impuesto aduanero debe pagarse revolución que ha restablecido nueva aduana en schooner *Key* y exige se dejen entrar libremente dichas naves frente nuestras posiciones aunque lleven municiones para revolucionarios. Comandante *Paducah* amenazó que hundiría nuestros barcos si nuestras fuerzas ataban Bluefields y que haria respetar con sus cañones comercio americano aunque fuese municiones para revolucionarios. Estos aunque reducidos Bluefields preparanse allí impunemente para atacarnos. Presidente Madriz cable grafio estos hechos Presidente Taft, pidiendo neutralidad.

Al informarlo Gobierno de V. E. solicito respetuosamente sus buenos oficios ante Gabinete de Washington para que se deje libre á este Gobierno en la pacificación del país sin aquellas restricciones que son verdadera causa de que guerra continúe, con incalculables daños y grave peligro de este República. Nicaragua invoca derechos soberanía, principios universales de justicia y declaraciones Gobierno Americano á favor naciones debiles de este Continente. Confia ademas en apoyo moral de naciones amigas. Súplico V. E. urgente recibo y me firmo con toda consideración atento servidor.

F. BACA,  
Ministro General.

[Copia.]

MEJICO, 8-35 p. m. del 16 de junio de 1910.

Sr. Emo Sr. MINISTRO GENERAL DE NIC., Managua:

Urgente en respuesta al telegrama de Vucencia fecha hoy, tengo la honra de trascribirle lo que el Señor Presidente Diaz se ha servido telegrafiar al Señor Presidente Taft:

En la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores de Mejico acaba de recibirse siguiente mensaje telegráfico precedente del Ministro General del Presidente Madriz de Nica-



ragua; aquí el mensaje de Vucencia. Si los hechos son exactos en todos sus puntos yo me permitiría encarecer amistosamente á Vucencia que inspirándose una vez más en el alto espíritu justiciero que siempre ha distinguido al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de America, se reconsiderarán las disposiciones que Nicaragua lamentase á fin de permitir al Gobierno de Madriz dentro de prudencial plazo breve la completa pacificación que ofrece, pues la prolongación de aquel estado de guerra quizás perjudique á toda Centroamerica.

Si en alguna otra forma cree Vucencia que mis buenos oficios sean útiles á la pacificación de Nicaragua estaré siempre dispuesto á ejercerlas.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Retorno á Vucencia sus sentimientos de consideración.

ENRIQUE C. CREEL.

[Copia.]

PANAMÁ, 4.49 p. m. del 18 de Junio de 1910.

Señor F. BACA, *Ministro General*:

Acuso á V. E. recibo de su comunicación cablegráfica explicando situación del Gobierno de Nicaragua, el panameño agradece la honra que el de V. E. le dispensa y prestará la mayor atención á los deseos expresados por V. E. de que interponga sus buenos oficios con el Gobierno Americano á fin de que se deje libre al Gobierno del Presidente Madriz en la pacificación del país cuando las circunstancias lo permitan me será grato comunicar á V. E. la resolución que tome al respecto el Gobierno de Panama.

Reiterome de V. E. atento servidor,

S. LEWIS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, á las 8 a. m. del 18 de Junio de 1910.

Señor MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES,

*Managua:*

Tiv, á, honra de receber, o, telegramma de vossa excellencia e logo encarregues a embaixada do Brasil em Washington de pedir informacoes sobre o caso e communicar o desejo manifestado por vossa excellencia mas eston convencido de que esse Governo conheceria melhor e mais rapidamente o pensamento do governo americano pela resposta que o Presidente Taft deter ao telegramma do Presidente Madriz de que vossa excellencia mos den noticia que ira vossa excellencia receber as minhas mais attentas sandacoes.

RIO BRANCO.

[Copia.]

CARACAS, 6.20 p. m. del 18 de junio de 1910.

Señor MINISTRO GENERAL, *Managua:*

Recibido cablegrafiamos Ministro Venezuela Washington lo siguiente Nicaragua telegrafia ingerencia agentes Estados Unidos vea Srio Estado é informe.

MATOS.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, 8.55 p. m. del 16 de junio de 1910.

Oficina. Nuestro N° 357. Exmo Señor Ministro General, sirvase leer. "Gobierno de Estados Unidos." Oficina del Cable.)



[Copia.]

LIMA, 5.30 p. m. del 17 de junio de 1910.

Exmo Señor MINISTRO GENERAL BACA, *Managua*:

Contestando el estimable cablegrama de Vucencia me es honroso expresarle los sinceros votos del Perú por que cesen las perturbaciones que agitan hoy á ese pais hermano no obstante las graves preocupaciones de caracter internacional á que actualmente atiende el Perú nos será grato estudiar la gestión de Vucencia una vez que obtengamos la información que corresponde de parte del Gobierno Americano con quien mantenemos la misma cordial amistad que con el de Vucencia esperando que Vucencia reconocerá la justicia de esta expectativa me suscribo con atenta consideración seguro servidor.

M. F. PORRAS,  
*Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.*

HABANA, 6.20 p. m. del 17 de junio de 1910.

Exmo Sr. MINISTRO GENERAL F. BACA, *Managua*:

Recibido cable V E. y consultado señor Presidente me ordena manifestar V E. su disposición á cuanto tienda restablecer armonia entre naciones amigas y afirmar la paz del continente saludo V E.

MANUEL SANGUILY,  
*Srio de Estado.*

[Copia.]

MEXICO, 6-12 del 17 de junio de 1910.

Exmo Sr. PRESIDENTE MADRIZ, *Managua, Nic.*:

Correspondo atento telegrama de Vucencia de ayer manifestándole que ayer mismo fué informado su Gobierno de mi intervención amistosa cerca del Exmo Sr. Taft.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, 3.38 p. m. del 22/6 de 1910.

Exmo MINISTRO RR. EE., *Managua*:

He tomado nota de los sucesos que V E. me comunica en su telegrama del 16 del corriente y formulo votos porque las dificultades en que esa nación amiga y hermana se encuentre, tengan pronta solución que restablezca paz, interna de Nicaragua y satisfaga las aspiraciones de cordialidad americana que animan á las naciones de este continente. Acepte V E. los sentimientos de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

AGUSTIN EDWARDS,  
*Mtro de Relaciones Exteriores.*

CABLEGRAM OF THE MINISTER GENERAL AND THE REPLIES OF THE  
CHANCELLERIES OF FRIENDLY NATIONS.

[Translation. Cablegram.]

MINISTER GENERAL OF NICARAGUA TO MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS AT LONDON, PARIS, ROME, ETC.

[Deposited in C. M. 6/15, 1910.]

*His excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, London, Berlin, Paris,  
Rome, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Santiago de Chile, Mexico,  
Bogota, Lima, Panama:*Grave, transcendental matter for Nicaragua obliges me to claim  
your kind attention.Our civil war was about to be ended with the capture of Bluefields  
by our army. Commander American cruiser *Paducah* landed forces  
Bluefields and intimated he would resist our occupation notwith-  
standing that there was the center and army of the revolutionary  
party.We occupy Bluff, key to Bluefields, triumphing over armed re-  
sistance, and we were going to establish a blockade. American  
Government prevents it respecting American vessels; declares that  
customs should be paid revolution, which has reestablished new cus-  
tomhouse at Schooner Key and requires allow freely to enter said  
vessels in front of our positions though they may carry munitions for  
revolutionists. Commander *Paducah* threatened to sink our ships if  
our forces attacked Bluefields, and that he would make American com-  
merce be respected with his guns, though it should be munitions for  
the revolutionists. These though Bluefields reduced preparing there  
with impunity to attack us. President Madriz cabled these facts to  
President Taft asking neutrality.Upon informing Government of Y. E., I respectfully solicit your  
good offices with the Washington Government that this Government  
be left free to pacify the country without those restrictions which are  
the real cause of the continuation of the war, with incalculable  
damage and grave danger to this Republic. Nicaragua invokes  
rights, sovereignty, universal principles of justice, and declarations  
American Government in favor weak nations of this continent.  
She trusts, moreover, in the moral aid of friendly nations. I beg Y. E.  
urgently acknowledge receipt and I subscribe myself, with every  
consideration,

Your obedient servant,

F. BACA,  
*Minister General.*

[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MEXICO TO MINISTER GENERAL  
OF NICARAGUA.MEXICO, *June 16, 1910—8.35 p. m.*His Excellency the MINISTER GENERAL OF NICARAGUA,  
*Managua:*Urgently replying to your excellency's telegram, dated to-day, I  
have the honor to transcribe what President Diaz has telegraphed  
to President Taft:The department of foreign relations of Mexico has just received the following  
telegraphic message from the minister general of President Madriz of Nicaragua:  
(Here the message of your excellency.) If the facts are exact in every point, I would



permit myself to recommend in a friendly way to your excellency that being still inspired by the high spirit of justice that always has distinguished the Government of the United States of America, the dispositions that Nicaragua laments will be reconsidered to the end that the government of Madriz within a reasonably limited time be permitted to complete the pacification proposed, for the prolongation of this state of war may, perhaps, be harmful to all Central America.

If your excellency believes that my good offices in any other form would contribute toward the pacification of Nicaragua, I shall always be disposed to exercise them.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Accept, your excellency, equal assurances of consideration.

ENRIQUE C. CREEL.

[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PANAMA TO MINISTER GENERAL OF NICARAGUA.

PANAMA, June 18, 1910—4.49 p. m.

Mr. F. BACA, *Minister General*:

I acknowledge the cablegraphic communication of Y. E. explaining the situation of the Government of Nicaragua. That of Panama esteems the honor which the Government of Y. E. does it and will lend the closest attention to the desires expressed by Y. E. that its good offices be exercised with the American Government to the end that the Government of President Madriz be left free in the pacification of the country. When circumstances permit I will gladly communicate to Y. E. the resolution which the Government of Panama may take.

I subscribe myself Y. E.'s obedient servant,

S. LEWIS.

[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BRAZIL TO MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 18, 1910—8 a. m.

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, *Managua*:

I had the honor to receive the telegram of Y. E. and instructed the embassy of Brazil in Washington to ask information relative to the case and communicated the desire manifested by your excellency, but I am convinced that your Government will better and more quickly learn the views of the American Government through the reply of President Taft to the telegram of President Madriz, of which your excellency informed me, than your excellency would receive through my most attentive efforts.

RIO BRANCO.

[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA TO MINISTER GENERAL OF NICARAGUA.

CARACAS, June 18, 1910—6.20 p. m.

MINISTER GENERAL, *Managua*:

Received. We cabled minister Venezuela, Washington, the following: Nicaragua telegraphs interference agents United States. See Secretary State and report.

MATOS.

(Office. Our No. 357. Minister General, kindly read. "Government of the United States." Cable Office.)



[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PERU TO MINISTER GENERAL OF  
NICARAGUA.

LIMA, June 17, 1910—5.30 p. m.

His excellency MINISTER GENERAL BACA, *Managua*:

In reply to the esteemed cablegram of your excellency I beg to express the sincere hopes of Peru that the perturbations which our brother country are now suffering will cease, notwithstanding the grave preoccupations of an international character which now appear. Peru will be pleased to study the matter presented by your excellency upon obtaining the corresponding information from the American Government with which we maintain the same cordial friendship as with that of your excellency. Trusting that your excellency will recognize the justice of this attitude I subscribe myself, with every consideration.

Your obedient servant,

M. F. PARRAS,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CUBA TO MINISTER GENERAL OF  
NICARAGUA.

HAVANA, June 17, 1910—6.20 p. m.

His Excellency MINISTER GENERAL F. BACA,  
*Managua*:

Received Y. E.'s cable and consulted the President, who directs me to inform Y. E. of his disposition in favor of whatever may tend to reestablish harmony between friendly nations and secure the peace of the continent.

I salute Y. E.

MANUEL SANGUILLY,  
*Secretary of State.*

[Translation.]

PRESIDENT DIAZ TO PRESIDENT MADRIZ.

MEXICO, June 17, 1910—6.12.

His Excellency PRESIDENT MADRIZ,  
*Managua, Nicaragua*:

I acknowledge the esteemed telegram of your excellency, dated yesterday, stating that yesterday your Government was informed of my friendly mediation with his excellency President Taft.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

[Translation.]

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE TO MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, 6/22, 1910—3.38 p. m.

His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Managua*:

I have taken note of the events which Y. E. communicated to me in your telegram of the 16th instant, and I hope that the difficulties in which this friendly and sister nation finds itself may have prompt

solution that will reestablish the domestic peace of Nicaragua and satisfy the aspirations of American cordialty that animate the nations of the continent.

Accept, Y. E., the assurance of my highest and most distinguished considerations.

AGUSTIN EDWARDS,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

BLUFF, 2 p. m. del 3 de agosto de 1910.

Señor COMANDANTE GENERAL:

Las comunicaciones que, trascribí á U. dirigidas al Comandante de las fuerzas navales de Estados Unidos frente á esta fortaleza, la dirigí al Cónsul de Noruega en Bluefields, y la dirigida al capitán del Utstein, no fueron contestadas por ninguno de ellos; y por la actitud agresiva que ha tomado el enemigo en estos últimos días, especialmente en los días 30 y 31 del mes ppdo. que se sostuvo un verdadero combate de artillería me prueba que las armas y parque fueron traídos y entregados á la revolución y me afirma esta idea los proyectiles que recibirá, que son absolutamente nuevos y distintos, y según la opinión de entendidos en la materia, como el general Jacquillon, son americanos.

Con fecha 31 del mes ppdo. recibí la comunicación siguiente:

\* \* \* \* \*

La que contesté de la manera siguiente:

EL BLUFF, 2 de agosto de 1910.

SEÑOR: He leído con detenimiento su comunicación fecha 31 del mes ppdo. y de sus conceptos deduzco que U. me impone la obligación de soportar con paciencia todas las agresiones que el enemigo me hace amparado de una ú otra manera por el pabellón y soldados americanos, aunque para ello comprometa la acción que tengo empenada, bien sea asaltando al enemigo ó repeliéndolo, lo mismo que la amenaza que me hace de que capturará los vapores de guerra *Maximo Jerez*, que U. llama *Venus* y el *San Jacinto*, y que atacará esta fortaleza.

1. Comunicación anterior dirigida al Comandante del *Paducah* y que figuraba aquí como Comandante de las fuerzas navales de Estados Unidos, le supliqué no pasara junto á la isla Half Way Key proque mis artilleros no son técnicos y carecen de instrumentos para apreciar distancias y reconocer bien el o objeto á que le disparan.

2. Todas las embarcaciones, sin excepcionar una sola, que atracan á los muelles de la ciudad de Bluefields, han estado, y están, y seguirán estando, al servicio de la revolución encabezada por el general Juan J. Estrada lo mismo que las que hacen el tráfico de cabotaje en solo costa. Para probar á U. lo anterior, le manifiesto que el negro Adolfo Downs llegó á Bluefields á bordo de la goleta *welcome*, á recoger unas armas, las que le fueron entregadas por el general Estrada, y conducidas en la misma lancha, cuyas armas servirán para atacar unos de los resguardos que el Gobierno constitucional de Nicaragua tenía en la costa. Estas armas cayeron en nuestro poder cuando ya las habían desembarcado. La lancha entró y salió protegida por la bandera y soldados americanos.

3. El 29 del mes ppdo. uno de los vaporcitos gasolinas surtos frente á Bluefields, con pabellón y soldados americanos, con el pretexto de sacar práctico para un vapor que iba á entrar después de que el práctico se dirigió en bote para dicho vapor, fondeó entre la isla San Demetrio, que está en mi poder, y el campamento carbonera, donde permaneció más de una hora, examinando los tripulantes nuestras posiciones. Esto lo deduzco de que una vez despachado el práctico en su bote, ya no tenía objeto su permanencia allí. Este mismo vaporcito cuando venía de Bluefields, atracó á la isla Half-way Key.

4. Ayer otro bote de gasolina con pabellón y soldados americanos procedentes de Bluefields, fondeó en el lugar descrito el 2º anterior por más de dos horas sin otro objeto quizá qué examinar los estragos que calcularon pudo haber hecho el bombardeo que el enemigo verificó el día ó días anteriores contra esta fortaleza. Al regresar el bote, lo hizo caminando lo más cerca de la costa que le fué posible, y en ver de tomar la ruta



que U. sigue cuando va á Bluefields en sus vaporcitos, se dirigió á la esquina del muelle pasando á unas 15 yardas y recorriendo el frente de él á esa distancia hasta llegar al extremo del muelle de donde hizo rumbo para Bluefields.

5. La goleta *Hend* que salió de Corn Island con zarpe de la autoridad del Gobierno del doctor Madriz y con rumbo á esta fortaleza, entró con pabellón y soldados americanos directamente á Bluefields.

For los hechos relacionados desde el 2, 3 hasta el último, en nombre del Gobierno constitucional de Nicaragua presidido por el señor doctor don José Madriz, y ante el mundo civilizado, hago á U. protesta de dichos hechos, y para concluir, tengo la honra de manifestarle que si U. encuentra pretexto para cumplir las amenazas que me hace, ni los vapores máximo Jerez, San Jacinto, ni yo, nos defenderemos, aunque tenemos medios para hacerlo, asegurándole que más de al guna avería le haríamos; pero quiero que la responsabilidadde estos hechos, en caso lleguen á suceder, recaigan únicamente en U.

Así me doy el honor de contestar su comunicación citada suscribiéndome su atento  
s. s.

F. M. RIVAS.

*Inspector Gral. de la costa atlántica*  
AL COMANDANTE DE LA CANONERA "DUBUQUE,"  
*Frente al Bluff, Nicaragua, C. A.*

Su subalterno,

F. M. RIVAS.

De la comunicación del Comandante del vapor de guerra *Dubuque* se desprende que no podremos atacar schooner *Kay*, donde ha trasladado la aduana Juan Estrada y donde siempre hay embarcaciones que entran y salen. Además schooner *Kay* se mantiene defendido por los vapores *Blanca* y *Ometepe*, los cuales deberán estar parados ya por falta de carbón, lo que no sucederá porque les entra de los Estados Unidos en los vapores que navagan con bandera noruega.

La comunicación que el Cónsul de S. M. B. residente en San Juan del Norte dirigida al vicecónsul de la misma nación residente en Bluefields, no ha tenido ningún efecto pues los negros y criollos de esta costa continúan al servicio de la revolución debido á que el vicecónsul es partidario de la revolución, según he sido informado por distintas personas.

F. M. RIVAS.

BUQUE DE GUERRA DE 3A CLASE "DUBUQUE,"  
*En las afueras de la rada de Bluefields,*  
*Nic., 31 de julio de 1910.*

SEÑOR: El cónsul americano en Bluefields me informa que los proyectiles de sus cañones disparados desee El Bluff, dirigidos aparentemente sobre Halfway Cay, han caido dentro de las cien varas de la ciudad. Si cualesquiera se sus proyectiles cae dentro de los límites de los buques que están anclados en los muelles de la ciudad de Bluefields, ó cerca de ellos, yo consideraré esto como un bombardeo á la ciudad, lo, cual se ha avisado á U. no se permitirá. Los muelles de Bluefields están aproximadamente á 4 millas y Halfway Kay aproximadamente á 1.3 4 millas del Bluff, y no es probable que sus artilleros sean tan poco expertos que hagan punterías de 8,000 varas cuando disparan á un punto distante 3,500 varas. No permitiré sea bombardeada la ciudad de Bluefields con el pretexto de hacer fuego sobre Halfway Kay. Cuando iba en camino para Bluefields como á la 1.30 p. m. del 30 de julio, á bordo del *Dubuque*, sus cañones en el muelle disparaban muy cerca de mi barco, y se me informa que sus cañones dispararon por encima del buque mercante *Imperator* cuando



cruzaba El Bluff en la mañana del mismo día. No permitiré disparos inconexos desde El Bluff ó de Halfway Kay que han estado lanzándose por intervalos desde hace varios días con la mira de impedir el paso frente al Bluff á los botes de los buques bajo mi mando, ó á las embarcaciones empleadas en el comercio americano. Si se efectúa algún ataque parcial ó general por cualquiera de las dos partes, que impida el pasaje de las naves bajo mi protección, no será permitido que entorpezcan las operaciones. Tengo el honor de informarle que si se bombardea la ciudad de Bluefields con el pretexto de atacar Halfway Cay, ó si un disparo de sus cañones da contra cualquier buque bajo mi protección, procederé inmediatamente á la captura del *Venus* y del *San Jacinto*, y si fuere necesario, apelaré á la fuerza para atacar El Bluff.

Respetuosamente,

H. K. KIUS,  
*Comandante Naval de los Estados Unidos al mando del  
Dubuque en la costa oriental de Nicaragua.*

Al Genl. F. M. RIVAS.

[Translation.]

BLUFF, August 3, 1910—2 p. m.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

The communications that I transcribed to you addressed to the commander of the naval forces of the United States in front of this fort, that addressed to the consul of Norway in Bluefields, and that addressed to the captain of the *Utstein* were not replied to by any of them, and the aggressive attitude assumed by the enemy in these last days, especially on the 30th and 31st ultimo, when an artillery engagement took place, proves to me that the arms and ammunition brought and delivered to the revolution, and convinces me that the projectiles, which are absolutely new and destructive, and according to the opinion of persons informed in such matters, as Gen. Jacquillon, are American.

Under date of the 31st ultimo I received the following communication:

\* \* \* \* \*

To which I replied, as follows:

EL BLUFF, August 2, 1910.

SIR: I have read with attention your communication, dated the 31st ultimo, and from it I infer that you impose upon me the obligation of supporting with patience all the aggressions made upon me by the enemy, assisted in one way and another by the American flag and soldiers, although by so doing I would jeopardize the campaign that I have undertaken, whether it be assaulting the enemy or repulsing him, as well as the threat made by the enemy to capture the ships of war *Maximo Jerez*, which you call the *Venus*, and the *San Jacinto* and to attack this fort.

1. In a previous communication addressed to the commander of the *Paducah* and who acted here as commander of the naval forces of the United States, I requested him not to pass near Half Way Key Island, because my artillerymen are not technical men and lack instruments to estimate distances and to examine closely the object at which they discharge.

2. All the boats, without a single exception, that come to the docks of the city of Bluefields have been, are, and will continue to be in the service of the revolution headed by Gen. Juan J. Estrada as well as those that engage solely in coasting trade. To prove this to you, I mention that the negro Adolfo Downs arrived at Bluefields aboard the schooner *Welcome* to procure arms, which were delivered to him by Gen.

Estrada, and carried in the same boat, which arms were destined to attack some of the coast guards which the constitutional Government of Nicaragua had on the coast. Their arms fell into our hands after being landed. The boat entered and sailed protected by the American flag and soldiers.

3. On the 29th ultimo one of the gasoline launches anchored in front of Bluefields, with American flag and soldiers, under pretext of taking a pilot out to a steamer that was about to enter after the pilot had left in a boat for said steamer, cast anchor between San Demetrio Island, which is in my hands, and Camp Carbonera, where it remained more than an hour, the crew examining our positions. I infer that after the pilot had left in his boat there was no object in its remaining there. This same launch in coming from Bluefields passed close to Half Way Key Island.

4. Yesterday another gasoline launch with American flag and soldiers anchored in the place described in two above, for more than two hours without other object, perhaps, than to examine the damage done by the bombardment which the enemy carried on the day or days previous against this fort. The launch on its return came as near the coast as possible, and instead of following the route that you follow when going to Bluefields in your launches, came to within some 15 yards of the corner of the dock and passed along the front of it at this distance until it reached the end of the dock, from whence it set out in the direction of Bluefields.

5. The schooner *Hend*, which sailed from Corn Island with a clearance from the authorities of the Government of Dr. Madriz for this fort, entered Bluefields direct with American flag and soldiers.

Because of the acts related from 2, 3, to the last, in the name of the constitutional government of Dr. José Madriz, and before the civilized world, I make protest to you against said acts; and, in conclusion, I have the honor to inform you that if you find pretext for carrying out the threats you make to me, neither the ships *Maximo Jerez*, *San Jacinto*, nor I will defend ourselves, although we have the means of doing it and are certain of our ability to do damage, but I desire that the responsibility for these acts, in case they come, shall rest solely with you.

Thus I do myself the honor of replying to your said communication, and remain

Your obedient servant,

F. M. RIVAS,

*Inspector General of the Atlantic Coast.*

To the COMMANDER OF THE GUNBOAT "DUBUQUE,"

*In front of El Bluff, Nicaragua, C. A.*

Your subaltern, F. M. RIVAS.

From the communication of the commander of the vessel of war *Dubuque* it will be seen that we can not attack Schooner Key, to which point Juan Estrada has moved the customhouse and where boats are always entering and leaving. However, Schooner Key is defended by the steamers *Blanca* and *Ometepe*, which should be unable to move, because they are already without coal; but this will not follow, for vessels sailing under the Norwegian flag bring it from the United States.

The communication of H. B. M. resident in San Juan del Norte addressed to the vice consul of the same Government resident in Bluefields has had no effect, for the negroes and creoles of this coast continue in the service of the revolution, due to the fact that the vice consul is a partisan of the revolution, according to information received from several persons.

F. M. RIVAS.

This is a translation into Spanish.

VESSEL OF NAVY, 3D CLASS, "DUBUQUE,"

*Roadstead at Bluefields, Nicaragua, July 31, 1910.*

Gen. F. M. RIVAS.

SIR:

\* \* \* \* \*

H. K. KLUS,

*Commander, in command of "Dubuque,"  
on the Eastern Coast of Nicaragua.*



## COMANDANCIA DE ARMAS, CORINTO, NICARAGUA.

En el puerto de Corinto á las des de la tarde del nueve de marzo de mil naolciento diez. El suscrito, Comandante del puerto, en cumplimiento de ordenes recibidas del Señor Comandante General de la República y a presencia de las Señores Don Enrique Palazio, Agente Consular Ingles, y Don Carlos Luis Hinckel, procedi á tomarle declaracion a un individuo, quien libre de prisiones y exportaneaamente, la evacuó del modo siguiente.

Preguntado por su nombre, edad, estado, profesión y nacionalidad, contesta que se llama George F. Cannon, de ocinticuato años, Faneador de Libro y ciudadano de las Estados Unidos.

Preguntado si es cierto que durante la actual revolución, ha acompañado al General Emiliano Chamorro y en que caracter, contesta: que acompañó al General Chamorro en calidad de ayudante.

Preguntado si es cierto que en el local de la Comandancia General en Managua y á presencia del señor Emerson, corresponsal de la Tribuna de Chicago y otras personas más, el declarante aseguió que habia sido enviado por el General Chamorro, Jefe de la Revolución para asesinar al Doctor José Madriz, Presidente de la República y lo demas que sepa, contesta que es cierto lo que se le pregunta y que no lo llenó á efecto por que el Doctor Madriz es hermano mason, por que il Cannon, es tambien mason.

Preguntado para dande piensa dirigirse en su proximo viaje, fuera de la República, contesta: que vá para Mejico y de alli á Estados Unidos y expontaneamente declara que jamas se voluerá á meter en Revoluciones en Centro America. Se le lejó su declaración, la encontró conforme y firma á presencia del suscrito Comandante de Semes, su secretario y los Señores Enrique Palazio y Cárlos Luis Hinckel no habiendo lo hecho en presencia de los Srs. Consul y Vice-Consul Americanos en este puerto, Señores Johnson y Leonard por haberse escusado.

S. SALNIAL.  
GEORGE F. CANNON.

Paloria:

C. L. HINCKEL.

Ante mi:

M. MADRIZ, SEIO.

NOTA.—Se hace constar que el Señor Carlos Luis Hinckel, es Vice-Consul de Alemania y Vice-Consul de Suecia.

S. SALNIAL.

This might be headed:

GEORGE F. CANNON TO PRESIDENT MADRIZ, COPY.

CORINTO, *March 9, 1910.*

President MADRIZ,  
*Of Nicaragua, Managua.*

SIR: I just had a talk with Comandante Salinas, of Corinto, who said that you gave him orders to have me sent to the next port south. But when I get there, or when I should even get to Panama, I will be absolutely stranded, without shelter and without food; furthermore, in Panama I need to show \$15 gold, money I do not possess just now.

Before I do make a declaration compromising myself and Gen. Chamorro, I do ask you if you can not send me north to any port of Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, or the United States, where I will always be nearer to home.

I do ask you this, sir, because I like to be sure of myself, and I do not want to stand absolutely stranded south; therefore I would prefer to go north.

I hope you will do this for me and I will always thank you heartily. Hoping that you will settle this matter in my favor, as you know very well that I never will put myself in any other revolution, and that I have no desire to return to Nicaragua, I remain, sir,

Yours, most obediently,

GEORGE F. CANNON.

[Translation.]

# DEPOSITION OF GEORGE F. CANNON.

[Office of the Commandant of Arms, Corinto, Nicaragua. (Seal.)]

In the port of Corinto at 2 p. m., on the 9th of March, 1910, the undersigned commandant of arms of the port, in compliance with orders received from the commandant general of the Republic and in the presence of Mr. Enrique Palazio, English consular agent, and Mr. Carlos Luis Hinckel proceeded to take the deposition of an individual, who of his own free will and spontaneously deposed as follows:

Asked his name, age, circumstances, profession, and nationality, he answered: That he is named George F. Cannon; 24 years of age, bookkeeper, and citizen of the United States.

Asked if it is true that during the actual revolution he had accompanied Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, and in what capacity, he replied: That he accompanied Gen. Chamorro in the capacity of adjutant.

Asked if it is true that in the office of the commandant of arms in Managua and in the presence of Mr. Emerson, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, and other persons, the deponent asserted that he had been sent by Gen. Chamorro, chief of the revolution, to assassinate Dr. José Madriz, President of the Republic, he replied: That what he had been asked is true and that he did not accomplish it because Dr. Madriz is a brother Mason, for he, Cannon, is also a Mason.

Asked where he intends to go on his approaching journey from the Republic, he replied: That he is going to Mexico, and from there to the United States; and he spontaneously declared that he would never again take part in revolutions in Central America. His deposition being read to him, he found it correct and signs in presence of the undersigned commandant of arms, his secretary, and Messrs. Enrique Palazio and Carlos Luis Hinckel, not having done so in presence of the American consul and vice consul in the port, Messrs. Johnson and Leonard, on account of having declined.

S. SALINAS.

GEORGE F. CANNON.

C. L. HINCKEL.

E. PALAZIO.

Before me:

M. MADRIOS, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—It should be stated that Mr. Carlos Luis Hinckel is vice consul of Germany and vice consul of Sweden.

S. SALINAS.



## MEMORANDUM.

[Office of Chow Aqual, dealers in general merchandise.]

PRINCIPULCA, NICARAGUA, C. A., ———, 19—.

Como á mediados de octubre ppdo. el Gobierno revolucionario encarceló al subdito inglés H. F. Salter, obligándolo bajo la amenaza de palos á firmar giros por valor de \$12,000 oro como apoderado de la casa Lopez y Martinez, contra la casa H. T. Cottam de New Orleans. Salter firmó los giros pero pudo avisar al girado á tiempo para que este no pagase.

El vice cónsul de Su Majestad Sr. Chaput, intervino para lograr la libertad de Salter. Mascuñana era el director de Policía.

A principios de Mayo el pseudo-Presidente Estrada, acompañado de u nos cuantos soldados se constituyó personalmente en el local de la imprenta de Mr. H. P. Salter y arrojó á la calle todo el material de dicha imprenta inclusive las prensas, revolviendo en un solo pastel todo el tipo.

El Señor H. P. Salter se presentó inmediatamente ante el vice consul encargado, Mr. Wurr pidiendole ampare y este le manifestó que abriría una información sobre el particular.

A fines de Mayo los señores H. P. Salter y H. F. Salter, padre é hijo fueron reducidos á prisión por el mismo jefe de la Revolución Estrada sin otra causa que la de que estos Señores no simpatizában con ella. El Sr. Wurr vice consul inglés encargado en esta otra ocasión, no hizo nada para dar protección á los subditos ingleses referidos.

N. B. Tómese nota de que el Sr. Wurr además de ser vice consul inglés es Gerente del Hotel Tropical y que como tal, tiene en su caja documentos para cobrar contra la Revolución por un valor que aseguran no baja de cuatro é cinco mil dollars (\$5,000).

A fines de Abril el Gobierno revolucionario se apoderó de las embarcaciones de muchos súbditos ingleses de Jamaica, residentes en Mahogany Creek y se negó á darles el recibo correspondiente. Los interesados se quejaron á Mr. Wurr sin ningún resultado.

También á fines de Abril ó principios de Mayo, el gobierno revolucionario, para favorecer los intereses de la Bluefields S. S. Co. y obtener ál mismo tiempo ventajas y favores de la misma, embargó manumilitary el material flotante y remolcadores de la Asociación de Plantadores, cuyo capital pertenece en  $\frac{2}{3}$  partes á súbditos ingleses de Jamaica, ocasionando á dicha compañía la pérdida de 10,000 racimos de bananos que había comprado y tenía listo en las vegas del Río Escondido para embarcar en el Bluff, lo que no pudo verificarse por falta de su material flotante. El Sr. J. Brooks, Presidente de dicha Asociación y súbdito inglés, fué encarcelado el mismo día en que se perpetró este atentado contra la Compañía. Mr. Wurr no hizo caso de las reclamaciones presentadas.

Después del desastre de Tisma en Febrero, el gobierno revolucionario con el fin de arbitrar fondos encontró el sencillo medio de obligar al gremio de Plantadores á que dejaran á favor y beneficio de la revolución y sin ningún recibo, la mitad del producto de la venta de fruta á las Compañías exportadoras; por supuesto que todos los plantadores ingleses fueron sometidos á la misma medida, y por tanto sufrieron la injusta é inexplicable exacción.

Los Sres. José Percival Moody y Francis Thomas, ingleses y Jorge Jacquillon, ciudadano francés fueron reducidos á prisión porque no simpatizaban con la revolución; este último se dirigió por escrito á Mr. Wurr pidiendole amparo, y aún mas la señora Jacquillon habló personalmente con Mr. Wurr para que interviniese. Todo resultó vano, declarando el mencionado Mr. Wurr que no podía.

Los Señores Totorica y Montero españoles, fueron groseramente insultados y amenazados por Estrada y después puestos en estado de arresto; por el simple hecho de haber solicitado el pago de una parte del dinero que les debe la revolución.

La revolución vendió el Capitán Crighton la goleta "Atlantic" de la difunta Emerta Compañía Emery, perteneciente á la República de Nicaragua; Crighton la vendió á Piazza el cuál la envió fuera del país; la escritura de venta la hizo Don Segundo Calonge el cual hizo presente que la personería estaba duodosa. Precio cinco mil dollars.

Las cañoneras norte-americanas Paducah y Dubuque tienen virtualmente bloqueado el puerto del Bluff, porque no permiten á ninguna embarcación la entrada á la bahía sin registrarla y ponerle bandera norte-americana, cualesquiera que sea su nacionalidad; además se sirven de la bandera inglesa embarcaciones pequeñas de esta localidad que no tienen derecho, ni pertenecen á súbditos ingleses.

[Translation.]

#### MEMORANDUM.

[On paper headed: Office of Chow Aquai, dealers in merchandise.]

PRINCIPULEA, NICARAGUA, C. A., ———, 19—.

About the middle of last October the revolutionary government imprisoned the English subject, H. F. Salter, obliging him, under threat of whipping, to sign drafts to the value of \$12,000 gold as attorney in fact of the house of Lopez & Martinez against the house of H. T. Cottam, of New Orleans. Salter signed the drafts, but was able to advise the drawee in time to stop payment.

The vice consul of His Majesty, Mr. Chaput, secured the release of Salter. Mascuñana was chief of police.

The beginning of May pseudo-President Estrada, with a number of soldiers, occupied the printing establishment of Mr. H. P. Salter and threw into the street all the material and supplies of said printing establishment, including the presses, making one mass of the type.

Mr. H. P. Salter immediately appeared before the vice consul in charge, Mr. Wurr, and applied for relief, and Mr. Wurr informed him that he would investigate the case.

The end of May Messrs. H. P. Salter and H. F. Salter, father and son, were imprisoned by the same chief of the revolution (Estrada) for no other reason than that these gentlemen did not sympathize with it. Mr. Wurr, English vice consul in charge at this time, took no action to secure protection for the said English subjects.

N. B.—It should be noted that Mr. Wurr, besides being English vice consul, is manager of the Hotel Tropical, and that as such has in his safe uncollected accounts against the revolution to the amount of not less than four or five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

At the end of April the revolutionary government took possession of the boats of many English subjects from Jamaica, resident in



Mahogany Creek, and refused to give them the corresponding receipts. The interested parties complained to Mr. Wurr without any results.

Also, at the end of April or beginning of May the revolutionary government, in order to favor the interests of the Bluefields Steamship Co. and at the same time to secure favors and benefits from it, seized the lighters and tugs of the Association of Planters, two-thirds of whose capital belongs to English subjects of Jamaica, resulting in a loss to said company of 10,000 bunches of bananas which it had bought and had ready along the Rio Escondido for loading at El Bluff, which it could not do because of lack of lighters. Mr. J. Brooks, president of said association and an English subject, was imprisoned the same day that this outrage against the company was perpetrated. Mr. Wurr paid no attention to the claims presented.

After the disaster of Tisma in February the revolutionary government in order to raise funds adopted the simple plan of compelling the planters' society to turn over to the revolution, and without any receipt, half of the product of the sale of fruits to the exporting companies, all the English planters being subject to this measure and suffering this unjust and inexplicable exaction.

Messrs. José Percival and Francis Thomas, English, and Jorgé Jacquillon, French citizen, were imprisoned because they did not favor the revolution; the last mentioned requested assistance from Mr. Wurr in writing and Mrs. Jacquillon personally applied to Mr. Wurr for assistance. All in vain, Mr. Wurr replying that he could do nothing.

Messrs. Totorica and Montero, Spaniards, were grossly insulted and threatened by Estrada, and later arrested, simply because they requested the payment of a part of the money that the revolution owed them.

The revolution sold to Capt. Crighton the schooner *Atlantic*, of the defunct Emery Co., belonging to the Republic of Nicaragua; Crighton sold it to Piazza, who sent it out of the country; the bill of sale was drawn by Mr. Segundo Calonge, who stated that the personality was doubtful. Price, \$5,000.

The North American gunboats *Paducah* and *Dubuque* have virtually blockaded the port of El Bluff, because they permit no boat to enter the bay without registering it and placing on it the North American flag, whatever its nationality; moreover, small boats in this locality fly the English flag, when they have no right to it and do not belong to English subjects.

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[La Prusa, julio 5, 1910.]

#### EL DR. JOSÉ D. LOLA EN MANAGUA—IMPORTANTES DECLARACIONES— EL ESTADO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN.

Ayer por la tarde tuvimos el honor de saludar al señor Dr. don José Dolores Lola, quien acaba de llegar procedente de la Costa Atlántica, donde desempeñaba el cargo de Magistrado de la Corte de Apelaciones de Bluefields.

El Dr. Lola salió de ese puerto el 15 de junio acompañado de su hermana la señorita Juana Lola, señores Jesús García, José María Reyes, Francisco Silva, Vicente Castrillo, Nicolás Gadea, señora Lucía

N., Francisco Espinosa (hermano del Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa R.), Rafael Morales, y un señor Matus, quien se quedó en San José de Costa Rica, lo mismo que el señor Gadea. A esta capital han llegado el señor Jesús García, y las señoritas Juana Lola y Amalia Zelaya.

El Dr. Lola y compañeros estuvieron tres días á bordo en Bocas del Toro, á donde llegaron el 16 del mismo mes.

Cuando desembarcaron supieron por algunas autoridades, que avisaban de Bluefields, por aerograma, que en la lancha "Guillermína" iban muchos revolucionarios, entre ellos, el General Gordon y muchos americanos. Varios se quedaron en Limón y los otros continuaron para Panamá. Venían en la "Guillermína" Fabio Guerra, de Rivas, coronel Zúrrivas, Rafael Morales y algunos ticos. El General Gordon se quedó en Costa Rica. Refiere este americano que la revolución no ha correspondido á los trabajos que él con tanto empeño habia emprendido. Según datos positivos, desde Bluefields dirigió una carta á la Prensa Asociada de New York, expresándose en términos muy duros contra la revolución. El General Gordon fué embarcado por dos policías americanos y de orden del cónsul americano señor Moffatt—junto con C. J. Goddard, Lerris y D. Jordan, maquinistas del vapor Marietta—Gordon fué expulsado de Bluefields por expresarse mal de la revolución.

A la señorita Amalia Zelaya, que era profesora de un colegio de Bluefields, le notificó el director do policía don Solón Lacayo, que inmediatamente desocupara la casa donde ella vivía.

Los señores doctores José León Samayoa y Narciso Sotomayor, deben estar en San Juan del Norte, porque fueron puesto en libertad cuando la toma del Bluff por las fuerzas del Gobierno.

Tuvimos ocasión de ver una vista del dinamo que los americanos han situado en el centro de la ciudad de Bluefields. Ese dinamo está en constante comunicación con las lomas Sandino, Pul, Belanger y demás fortificaciones donde se encuentran las minas que defienden el puerto.

Hay dos hospitales de sangre: el Central y el Colón. En el primero asisten á los revolucionarios y en el segundo á los heridos del Gobierno. Ambos hospitales están mal servidos, pero donde más se admira abandono y odio es en el Colón.

La situación económica porque atraviesa la revolución es penosa. demasiado precaria, pues los sueldos hace meses que no los pagan. Rendimos las gracias al señor Lola por la información que hoy publicamos, y le deseamos muchas felicidades en el seno de su familia y de sus amigos.

[Translation.]

[From La Prensa, Managua, July 5, 1910.]

#### DR. JOSE D. LOLA IN MANAGUA—IMPORTANT STATEMENTS—THE REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION.

Yesterday afternoon we had the honor to greet D. Jose Dolores Lola, who had just arrived from the Atlantic coast, where he served as judge of the court of appeals at Bluefields.

Dr. Lola left that port June 15, accompanied by his sister, Miss Juana Lola, Messrs. Jesus García, José Maria Reyes, Francisco Silva, Vicente Castrillo, Nicolás Gadea, Mrs. Lucía N., Francisco Espinosa (brother of Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa R.), Rafael Morales, and a



Mr. Matus, who remained in San Jose de Costa Rica, as did Mr. Gadea. Mr. Jesus García and Misses Juana Lola and Amalia Zelaya have reached this capital.

Dr. Lola and companions were three days aboard ship in Bocas del Toro, where they arrived on the 16th of the same month.

Upon landing they learned from the authorities that an aerogram was received from Bluefields stating that on the launch *Guillermina* many revolutionists were coming, among them Gen. Gordon and many Americans. Several remained in Limón, others came on to Panama. There came in the *Guillermina* Fabio Guerra de Rivas, Col. Zúrrivas, Rafael Morales, and several Costa Ricans. Gen. Gordon remained in Costa Rica. This American says that the revolution has not responded to the work which he had so devotedly undertaken for it. According to reliable data, he addressed a letter from Bluefields to the Associated Press of New York expressing himself in bitter terms against the revolution. Gen. Gordon was embarked by two American policemen, and by order of the American consul, Mr. Moffat—together with C. J. Goddard, Lewis, and D. Jordan, engineer of the steamer *Marietta*—Gordon was expelled from Bluefields for having spoken ill of the revolution.

Miss Amelia Zelaya, principal of the college in Bluefields, was notified by the chief of police, Solón Lacayo, to immediately vacate her residence.

Drs. José Leon Samayoa and Narciso Sotomayan should be in San Juan del Norte for they were placed in liberty when El Bluff was taken by the Government forces.

We had the opportunity to see a photograph of the dynamo which the Americans have placed in the center of the city of Bluefields. This dynamo was in constant connection with the hills Sandino, Pul, Belanger, and other fortifications where mines are planted for the defense of the port.

There are two hospitals, the Central and the Columbus. In the first revolutionists are treated and in the second the Government wounded. Both hospitals are badly managed, the Columbus being the worst conducted.

The economic situation of the revolution is distressing, most precarious; salaries not having been paid for months. We thank Mr. Lola for the information that we publish to-day and we wish him happiness with his family and friends.

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[La Nacion, julio 5.]

#### SENSACIONAL—INGRATA LABOR.

Procedente de Bluefields llegaron ayer á esta capital varias personas que estuvieron prisioneras en poder de la revolución y que á última hora consiguieron permiso para regresar al interior. Estas informan, entre otras cosas, que el 12 de junio último hubo en Bluefields una reunión á que asistieron los Generales Juan J. Estrada, Emiliano Chamorro, Adolfo Díaz, Zenón Rafael Rivera, Mr. Beer, gerente de la Cat Company, Jacobo L. Cohn, de la casa Weil y Compañía y algunos americanos más.

En la sesión se propuso y discutió el plan de proclamar la independencia de la Costa Atlántica, con el nombre de (Nueva Nicaragua), bajo el protectorado de los Estados Unidos.

El asunto se trató detenidamente. El General Estrada aceptó desde luego la idea. Los señores Chamorro y Díaz la adversaron al principio. Por último, bajo las instancias de los americanos, que amenazaron con retirar su apoyo á la revolución si no se resolvía favorablemente su propuesta, se convino en aguardar el resultado de la expedición del General Mena á Chontales; y en caso de ser adverso, proclamar la independencia de la Costa.

Estrada recibirá 1,000,000 de dólares. Están además preparados, según se dijo allí, 15,000,000 de dólares para el fomento de la costa, bajo un plan administrativo que está ya combinado y que sólo espera que se haga efectiva la secesión.

Habrá un gobierno presidido por el Gral. Estrada, quedando la administración financiera de la nueva República, bajo el control del Gobierno Americano. La administración de Justicia se hará por una Corte compuesta de cinco Magistrados que puedan ser extranjeros residentes.

Estrada y su partido creen firmemente que ese plan será apoyado por el Gobierno Americano, según seguridades dadas por el Cónsul Moffat, que ha sido el alma de la revolución en los últimos meses. Aseguran los mismos informantes que cuando la toma del Bluff por las fuerzas del Gobierno y la operación del (Venus) frente á Bluefields, los revolucionarios, creyéndose perdidos, pensaron decididamente en proponer la paz, mediante garantías y pago de las deudas de la revolución; pero el Cónsul Moffat se opuso, les aseguró el apoyo americano y combinó con el Comandante del *Paducah* la intervención que frustró la acción pacificadora del Gobierno de Nicaragua.

[Translation.]

[From La Nacion, Managua.]

#### SENSATIONAL. \*

Several persons who had been prisoners of the revolution and who were recently released reached this capital from Bluefields yesterday. They state, among other things, that on June 12 last there was a meeting in Bluefields at which were present Gens. Juan J. Estrada, Emiliano Chamorro, Adolfo Diaz, Zenon Rafael Rivera, Mr. Beer, agent of the Cat Co., Jacobo L. Cohn, of the house of Weil & Co., and some other Americans.

The plan to proclaim the independence of the Atlantic coast with the name of New Nicaragua, under the protectorate of the United States, was proposed and discussed at the meeting.

The matter was considered at length. Gen. Estrada at once accepted the idea. Messrs. Chamorro and Diaz were opposed at first. Finally, at the instance of the Americans, who threatened to withdraw their support from the revolution if its proposal was not accepted, it was agreed to await the outcome of the expedition of Gen. Mena against Chontales; and in case it be adverse to proclaim the independence of the coast.

Estrada will receive \$1,000,000. There are ready besides, according to what is said there, \$15,000,000 for the development of the



coast under an administrative plan already formed and which only awaits the actual secession.

There will be a government headed by Gen. Estrada, the financial administration of the new Republic being under control of the American Government. Justice will be administered by a court composed of five justices, who may be resident foreigners.

Estrada and his party firmly believe that this scheme will be aided by the American Government, in view of assurances given by Consul Moffat, who has been the soul of the revolution in these last months. The same informants state that when El Bluff was taken by the Government forces and the operations of the *Venus* before Bluefields, the revolutionists believing that all was lost, thought of proposing peace on the basis of guaranties and the payment of the debts of the revolution; but Consul Moffat opposed it, assuring them of the assistance of the American Government, and with the commander of the *Paducah* brought about the intervention which defeated the action in the interests of peace taken by the Government of Nicaragua.

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[San Francisco Call May 3, 1910.]

TAFT PROUD OF CHOICE OF KNOX—PRESIDENT ACKNOWLEDGES DEBT TO PENNSYLVANIA FOR HEAD OF CABINET TABLE—CLAIMS MERIT ONLY FOR WISE SELECTION—SECRETARY GIVEN FULL CREDIT FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA—"BIG BILL" ROOTS AT THE PITTSBURGH-CHICAGO GAME.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.

President Taft ended his two days' stay in Pittsburgh with a speech at the Grant Day dinner of the American Club to-night, in which he dealt almost wholly with the foreign affairs of the Nation. The President paid a striking tribute to Secretary of State Knox, who was present. He vigorously defended and justified the Secretary's Nicaraguan policy and flayed those who invented the phrase "dollar diplomacy."

Taft had an exceedingly busy day and was pretty well tired out when he retired to his private car to-night, preparatory to leaving at 2.30 a. m. for Cincinnati, where he is due at 10.25 a. m. to-morrow. Count von Bernstorff, who was in the presidential party all day, left with the President to-night for Cincinnati.

#### TAFT ROOTS AT BALL GAME.

The President's day began with a brief address to the students at the Pennsylvania State College for Women, and he next made an address at the Founders' Day exercises at Carnegie Institute.

After luncheon at the University Club came the ball game between Pittsburgh and Chicago. The fact that the President was to attend brought an extremely large crowd. Taft had expressed a desire to "sit among the fans," but the local committee took him to a box on the second tier of the big grand stand. Count von Bernstorff sat with the President, and Secretary Knox sat in the next box.

The President was preceded at the banquet by Senator W. E. Borah, of Idaho, who made an eloquent address on the life of Grant. Senator George T. Oliver, of Pennsylvania, was toastmaster.

## PRAISE FOR KNOX.

The President said:

I am greatly indebted to the State of Pennsylvania, to the city of Pittsburgh, and to the American Club for giving me that gentleman who sits at the head of my cabinet table, and who, in the exercise of ability and learning which brought him to the head of your bar and distinguished his service as Attorney General of the United States and as a Senator from Pennsylvania, has given wise counsel of the utmost value in guiding the course of the administration.

As the law officer of the Government who conducted to a successful issue the greatest of the cases in which the meaning and limitations of the antitrust act were considered, and who, by his successful advocacy, called a halt upon the movement which threatened a merger of all railroads in the hands of one syndicate, he took his place among the statesmen of the country; and, while respecting the rights of capital and the great advantage of its efficient organization, was alive to the danger to the public wealth which lies in the suppression of healthful competition and in the abuse of the privilege of organization to secure private monopoly and excessive profit.

## PRESIDENT REFERS TO TARIFF.

As the head of the great State Department, having in its charge our foreign relations, Mr. Knox has shown the same capacity for guarding the interests of his client, the United States, and her people in dealing with foreign nations as he did in protecting their rights against the unlawful encroachment of domestic combinations of capital.

The President referred to the successful culmination of the recent negotiations under the maximum and minimum provisions of the new tariff law and continued:

The work has been done by Mr. Knox and the State Department and has been done well.

Further complimenting Knox, the President said:

I venture to affirm that never before in the history of the country have our relations with South America and Central American Republics been more friendly than they are to-day.

## ZELAYA TERMED A TYRANT.

The great disturber of Central America in recent years has been Zelaya, the tyrannical and unprincipled President of the Republic of Nicaragua. In every plan for the promotion of peace and friendly relations between the five republics he played the part of marplot.

When his brutal and cruel exactions drove a part of the people of Nicaragua into rebellion and an extended civil war, he violated the laws of war and the rights of American citizens who had regularly enlisted in the ranks of the revolutionists by taking their lives. He thus gave a right to the Government of the United States to demand reparation and \* \* \* to withdraw all diplomatic relations.

It is undoubtedly true that the attitude of the United States toward Zelaya so injured his prestige and brought him so clearly to the bar of the public opinion of the world as an international criminal that he was obliged to abdicate and leave the Government to a better man.

## WILL ASK REPARATION.

The leaders of both factions, Madriz and Estrada, have admitted the unjust character of the killing of Groce and Cannon. This Government must consider at the proper time calling upon the Government of Nicaragua, when one can be recognized, to make such reparation as shall seem to be just for this violation of American rights and to give adequate guaranties for the future observance and strengthening on the part of Nicaragua of the Washington conventions.

As a confirmation of the friendly relations between this country and all South America, Argentina has placed in the United States the contract for two battleships and certain additional naval armament, amounting in money value to about \$23,000,000, and there is reason to believe that we shall have further contracts of a similar sort placed in the United States by other South American governments. The opportunity to get this business was brought about directly by the untiring efforts of the Department of State.



After praising the reorganization of the State Department, which made the contracts possible, President Taft continued:

There is nothing inconsistent in the promotion of peaceful relations and the promotion of trade relations.

#### "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" PHRASE.

To call such diplomacy "dollar diplomacy," and thus apply to it what is deemed by the authors of the phrase an expression of contempt, is to ignore entirely a most useful office to be performed by a government in its dealings with foreign governments.

Our trade has grown quite beyond the limits of this country. With an annual foreign trade exceeding \$2,000,000,000, our State Department could not vindicate its existence or justify a policy which in any way withheld a fostering, protecting, and stimulating hand in the development and extension of that trade.

In our agreements with China we have provisions whereby the Chinese Government promises to reform its currency and to abolish liken, a mode of internal taxation which weighs against our trade, and to give a share of railway loans to American capital.

#### PRAISES "OPEN DOOR" POLICY.

The policy of the "open door" was inaugurated by this Government while John Hay was Secretary of State, and had its inception in a note circulated among the powers by him. It has been the intention and purpose of this administration to conserve and maintain that policy as far as possible, and we can not look with satisfaction or quietly acquiesce in a silent defeat of that policy in the actual measures adopted by any of the governments interested.

The President concluded:

To the record of a year's accomplishments under Secretary Knox in our foreign affairs I think I may properly point with pride, and yet with becoming modesty, for it is his work and not mine. All I can claim is the merit of selecting him for the task.

#### FRUIT GROWERS AFTER TAFT.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—"We shall have some pointed questions to ask President Taft when he speaks here Wednesday."

Thus declared W. H. Wrightson, of Fresno, Cal., president of the California Fruit Growers' Association, in an address here to-day before the National Farmers' Union.

"The people in our State are coming to the conclusion," said Wrightson, "that the tariff is no good to either the producer or the consumer. We producers do not get the high prices for food products."

[San Francisco Call., Mayo 3 de 1910.]

TAFT ALOGLIA Á KNOX ANTE EL AMERICAN CLUB—EL JEFE DEL EJERUTIVO SE ALABA Á SÍ MISMO POR SU SABIA ELECCIÓN DE JEFE DE SU CABINETE—EL PRESIDENTE GASTA DOS DÍAS ESTRENUOS EN PITTSBURGH, Y PARTE PARA CINCINNATI.

El Presidente Taft terminó sus dos días de parada en Pittsburgh con un discurso pronunciado esta noche en la comida del Club Americano por el aniversario de Grant, en el que se concretó enteramente á las relaciones exteriores de la nación. El Presidente rindió notable tributo al Secretario de Estado Knox, allí presente. Defendió y justificó vigorosamente la política del Secretario respecto á Nicaragua, y fustigó á los que inventaron la frase "Diplomacia de dollar."

Taft tuvo un día excesivamente ocupado y estaba muy cansado cuando se retiró esta noche á su carro privado antes de partir á las

2.30 para Cincinnati, á donde llegará mañana á las 10.25 de la mañana. El Conde von Bernstoeff, que estuvo todo el dia entre el acompañamiento del Presidente, marchó con este para Cincinnati.

#### TAFT COMIENZA EL DIA CON EL JUEGO DE LA PELOTA.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ELOGIO Á KNOX.

El Presidente dijo:

Soy en gran manera dendor al Estado de Pennsylvania, á la ciudad de Pittsburgh, y al Club Americano, por haberme dado á ese caballero que ocupa el primer asiento en la mesa de mi Gabinete, y cuyos talentos é ilustración lo colocaron aquí á la cabeza del Foro, é hicieron distinguidos sus servicios como procurador general de los Estados Unidos, y como senador de Pennsylvania, y ha contribuido con sabios y muy valiosos consejos á guiar la marcha de la Administración.

Como empleado judicial del Gobierno que condujo á un resultado feliz el mayor de los asuntos en que hubieron de jugar su papel la significación y restricciones de la ley contra los monopolios, mediante su eficaz gestion, obligó á hacer alto al movimiento que amenaraba con anegar á todos los ferrocarriles en el vientre de un sindicato, ocupó su puesto entre los estadistas del país; y sin dejar nunca de respetar los derechos del capital, y la gran ventaja de su organización adecuada, tuvo muy presente el peligro que entraña para la riqueza pública, la supresión de la sana competencia, y el abuso de la ventaja de la organización, en favor del monopolio privado y de la excesiva ganancia.

#### EL PRESIDENTE HACE REPERENCIA Á LA TARIFA.

En su calidad de jefe del gran Departamento de Estado, que tiene á su cargo nuestras relaciones extranjeras, el Señor Knox ha dado muestras de la misma capacidad, para resguardar los intereses de su cliente, que son los Estados Unidos y su pueblo, al tratarse de naciones extranjeras; que habia dejado ver, contra los ilegales avances de las combinaciones domésticas del capital.

Esta ha sido la labor de Mr. Knox y del Departamento de Estado; y ha sido bien ejecutada.

Complimentando á Knox todavía más, el Presidentedijo:

Me aventuro á afirmar que jamás en la historia del país, han sido nuestras relaciones con Centro y Sur América mas amistosas que el dia de hoy.

#### LLAMA TIRANO Á ZELAYA.

El gran perturbador de Centro América en los últimos años ha sido Zelaya, tirano inmoral, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua. En todo pensamiento dirigido á procurar la par y las amistosas relaciones entre las cirro repúblicas, él hacía el papel de enredador.

Cuando sus exigencias brutales y crueles lanzaron á la rebelión á una parte del pueblo de Nicaragua, siguiéndose una extensa guerra civil, visló las leyes de la guerra y los derechos de los ciudadanos Americanos, alistados en las filas de la revolución, quitándoles la vida. Dió derecho, con esto, al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de pedir reparación, y \* \* \* cortar las relaciones diplomáticas.

Es indudablemente cierto que la actitud de los Estados Unidos hacia Zelaya, de tal manora daño su prestigio, y tan claramente lo colsió ante la barra de la opinión publica del mundo como criminal internacional, que se vió obligado á abdicar y dejar el Gobierno á un hombre mejor.

#### PEDIRÁ REPARACIÓN.

Los jefes de ambas facciones, Madríz y Estrada, han admitido la injusticia de la muerte de Groce y de Cannon. A su debida tiempo, cuando pueda reconocerse un Gobierno de Nicaragua, el nuestro le pedirá que haga la reparación que parezca justa por tamaña violación de los derechos Americanos, y que rinda garantía adecuada para la futura observancia y eficacia de las Convenciones de Washington.



En confirmación de las amistosas relaciones existentes entre este país y Sur América, la Argentina ha colocada en los Estados Unidos el contrato para la construcción de dos buques de batalla y otros armamentos navales, montando el valor de todo carno á \$23,000,000, y hag razón para creer que otros Gobiernos Sud Americanos colocarán contratos de esta clase en los Estados Unidos. La oportunidad de hacer estos negocios ha sido obra directa de los incansables esfuerzos del Departamento de Estado.

Despues de elogiar la reorganización del Departamento de Estado, que hizo posibles los contratos, el Presidente Taft continuó:

No hay ninguna incongruencia entra procurar relaciones pacíficas y relaciones de negocios.

#### LA FRASE "DIPLOMACIA DEL DOLLAR."

Lllamar eso "Diplomacia del Dollar," y aplicarl á lo que entienden los autores de esa frase, una significación despectiva es echar enteramente en olvido la utilidad de la mision de un Gobierno en su trado con los Gobiernos extranjeros.

Nuestro comercio ha crecido mucho mas allá de los límites de este pais. Excediendo anualmente nuestro comercio extranjero el monto de \$2,000,000,000, nuestro Departamento de Estado no podria justificar su existencia, si su política dejase de algún modo de infundir aliento, de dar protección, de impartir estímulo al desarrollo y ensanche de nuestro comercio.

#### ELOGIA LA POLÍTICA DE LA "PUERTA ABIERTA."

Este Gobierno inauguró la política de "la puerta abierta" siendo John Hay Secretario de Estado, y envió su comienzo en una nota circular que dirigió á las potencias. La presente Administración abraja la intención y tiene el propósito de conservar y mantener esa política, en cuanto sea posible; y no podremos ver con satisfacción que se frustre esa política mediante medidas de Gobiernos interesados, in asentir en ello quietamente y en silencio.

El Presidente concluyó así:

La historia de lo alcanzado en un año en nuestras relaciones exteriores dirigidas por el Secretario Knox, crespoder señalarla con orgullo, y al mismo tiempo con modestia, porque es obra suya y no mia. Todo cuanto puedo pretender es el mérito de haberlo esergido para esa tarea.

[Traducción exacta de un artículo publicado en el Daily Star & Herald de Panamá el 31 de Mayo de 1910.]

**ÁNTERPELARÁN Á KNOX—LOS DEMÓCRATAS QUIEREN INVESTIGAR EL ASUNTO DE NICARAGUA. PONDERÁN AL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN EL BANQUILLO.**

WASHINGTON, 20 de Mayo.

Mientras que la Conferencia de Lake Mohonk proclama el reinado de la ley y la supresión de la fuerza en asuntos internacionales y el Secretario Knox está recibiendo felicitaciones por haber propuesto este acuerdo entre las repúblicas Suramericanas que se han hallado al borde de la guerra, un Senador de Estados Unidos está ocupadisimo preparando una interpelación sobre la política de Knox en Nicaragua, la cual puede darle tanta preocupación al Presidente Taft como el asunto Ballinger-Pinchot. El Senador Stone de Missouri durante el pasado invierno preparó una interpelación parecida, poniendo en duda el, derecho del Departamento de Estado de resolverse el Presidente Zelaya debía ó no ser responsable personalmente á este Gobierno por la ejecución de Groce y Cannon, pero, el Senador Money, jefe de la minoría logró persuadirlo á que no presentara el escrito referido para no añadir complicaciones al trabajo del Departa-

mento de Estado, hasta que tuvieran oportunidad de probar el efecto de la política inaugurada.

Hoy, sin embargo, la publicación de la resolución del Departamento de Estado, declarando lo que piensa hacer y la política que se ha resuelto á seguir respecto del bloqueo de Bluefields y del vapor "*Venus*" ha levantado una tempestad de indignación entre los Jefes Demócratas de la Casa de Representantes y el Senador Money le ha pedido al Senador Stone una aclaración de estos hechos y que preparen un resolución la cual será presentada mañana. Hasta hace poco las simpatías del Secretario de Estado y de sus subalternos de la parte de de Latino-America que les corresponde han estado de parte de los rebeldes de Estrado, pero la órden á las autoridades navales en el mar Caribe de echar al *Venus* al Oceano y de levantar el bloqueo, porque el Departamento de Estado sin previa investigación los habia declarado responsables de "engañará las autoridades de un puerto de E. E. U. U." habiendo zarpado "disfrazado de barco mercante" cuando en realidad estaba "destinado para vapor de guerra" perdiendo por lo tanto "todos sus derechos como beligerante, tales como derecho de registro en alta mar y el de bloqueo" es una barbara violación del principio de Ley Internacional tal como se entiende en el Capitolio, y los Senadores desean saber quien es responsable por semejante órden y sobre que se basan para haberla emitido.

Al intervenir por fuerza con los movimientos del *Venus* y al alzar el bloqueo, los oficiales de Marina de los Estados Unidos han cometido un acto de enemistad contra Nicaragua, violando el principio de neutralidad, y casi declarando la guerra. Al declarar que el *Venus* habia perdido sus derechos como beligerante por haber engañado á las autoridades de Nueva Orleans, el Departamento de Estado ha cometido un error ridiculo que no tardará en corregir cuando sepa por medio del Departamento de. Justicia ó por medio de alguna otra autoridad lo que ocurrió en las Cortes de New Orleans durante la semana que concluyó el 30 de Abril ppdo. El Departamento de Comercio y trabajo y el de Justicia ambos resolvieron en favor del *Venus*, entendiendo claramente la Ley y los hechos, y el Fiscal General ordenó al Fiscal del Estado de Mississippi que resolviera el asunto de acuerdo con la ley dejando ir al *Venus* si el Gobierno no tenia razón para procesarlo. Por lo tanto el Departamento de Estado ó acusa á las autoridades Federales de Nueva Orleande falta de inteligencia, y de falta de actividad ó atribuye á los representantes de Nicaragua una astucia y habilidad en el arte diplomático igual á los Orientales.

Si el *Venus* fué traspasada al representante de el Presidente Madrid en San Juan del Norte como reza el contrato de venta, y el Gral Irias del Gobierno Nicaraguense se hizo cargo de el, ó el *Venus* se transformó en barco de la Marina Nicaraguense, con perfecto derecho á ejercer todos sus derechos de guerra, ó se hizo pirata, exponiendose á captura. Una protesta será presentada por Nicaragua al Departamento de Estado por esta acción ilegal, y mas tarde será la hase para un pleito por daños y perjuicios.

En una conferencia que tuvo Mr. Knox recientemente con un Senador, miembro del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores, el Senador le preguntó que quien estabba deteniendo al *Venus* en Nueva Orleans.

El Senador tambien le dijo claramente que no estando los revolucionarios reconocidos como, beligerantes no tenian por lo tanto



ningún derecho según la ley internacional á lo cual contestó Mr. Knox que era verdad y que el no había dado orden de intervenir con el *Venus*, que oficialmente no sabía lo que pasaba en N. Orleans, y que suponía que la Oficina Fiscal de Louisiana investigaba el asunto por su propia cuenta. El fingió indiferencia al tratarse de Nicaragua y parece esperar que los problemas políticos se resuelvan por sí solos sin intervención extraña. Los oficiales de Marina en aguas de Nicaragua hasta hace muy poco tiempo por lo menos, han estado en completa ignorancia de los deseos de la Administration en este asunto.

Es probable que la primer interpelación sea por parte de los miembros Demócratas del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores, tal como se discutió entre ellos hoy, pero talvez los Jefes Demócratas en el Senado se les adelanten. También los Republicanos que han estudiado los asuntos de Latino América creen que el Departamento de Estado no ha obrado de acuerdo con los precedentes ni con las Leyes Internacionales, ni dadole la importancia á los asuntos de Nicaragua que debiera, ó el Secretario Knox no hubiera cometido las barrabasada que ahora se le atribuyen.

Un cable de ultima hora nos anuncia que el Secretario Knox fué interpelado en el. Senado sobre la intervención de barcos de guerra americanos en Bluefields, Nicaragua.

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[From the weekly Star and Herald, Panama, June 6 1910.]

WOULD INTERROGATE KNOX—DEMOCRATS WANT NICARAGUAN AFFAIR  
OPENED—MAY PUT SECRETARY ON THE RACK.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

While the Lake Mohonk conference is proclaiming the reign of law and abolition of force in international affairs and Secretary Knox is receiving congratulations for bringing about an understanding between the South American Republics which have been on the verge of war, a United States Senator is busy penning a resolution of inquiry into the Knox policy in Nicaragua which may give President Taft almost as much worry as the Ballinger-Pinchot affair. Senator Stone, of Missouri, last winter prepared a resolution questioning the soundness of the State Department's utterances that President Zelaya should be held personally responsible by this Government for the execution of Groce and Cannon, but Senator Money, as minority leader, persuaded him to withhold it and not add to the administration's troubles until they had an opportunity to test the new policy.

To-day, however, the publication of a statement by the Department of State, declaring what its policy shall be toward the Bluefields blockade and the steamer *Venus*, has aroused the indignation of the Democratic leaders of the House, and Senator Money then asked Senator Stone to look into the facts of the case and prepare a resolution which probably will be offered to-morrow. Heretofore the sympathies of the Secretary of State or of his subordinates in the Latin-American division for whom he is responsible, have been with

the Estrada insurgents, but the order to the naval authorities in the Caribbean to drive the *Venus* into the ocean and raise the blockade, because it had been found guilty by the department, without an investigation into the facts, of "deceiving the authorities at a port of the United States" by sailing therefrom "in the guise of a merchantman," when in reality she was "destined for use as a war vessel," thereby forfeiting "full belligerent rights, such as the right of search on the seas and on the blockade," is such a flagrant violation of the principle of international law as understood at the Capitol that Senators desire to know who is responsible for the order and on what it is based.

In forcibly interfering with the movements of the *Venus* and lifting the blockade, the United States naval officers have committed an unfriendly act toward Nicaragua in violation of the principle of neutrality, if not an act of war. In declaring that the *Venus* has forfeited belligerent rights by deceiving the authorities of New Orleans, the State Department has made a ridiculous misrepresentation of facts which no doubt it will be eager to correct when it hears from the Department of Justice, or learns from some authority what was happening in the New Orleans courts during the week ending April 30, last. The Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice both passed upon the *Venus* case with a clear understanding of the law and the facts, and the Attorney General instructed District Attorney Beatty to dismiss the libel against the vessel if, after a careful investigation, he was of the opinion that the United States could not ask for her forfeit. The State Department, therefore, either accuses the Federal authorities at New Orleans of a lack of intelligence and due diligence or attributes to the Nicaraguan representatives an astuteness and cleverness in the art of diplomacy equal to that of the oriental.

If the *Venus* was transferred to the representative of President Madriz, at Greytown, as was provided in the contract of sale, and Gen. Irias, of the Nicaraguan Army took charge, either she became a vessel of the Nicaraguan Navy and was entitled to exercise all of the rights of war, or she became a pirate, subject to capture. A protest will be lodged by Nicaragua with the State Department for this unwarranted act, which later may be made the basis of a counter-claim for damages.

At a recent meeting between Secretary Knox and a Senator who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the former was asked to state the authority on which the *Venus* was being held at New Orleans. The Senator stated very positively that the insurgents had not been accorded belligerent rights and therefore had no status whatever in international law. Secretary Knox admitted this to be true and said that he had not issued any instructions to interfere with the *Venus*, did not know officially what was being done in New Orleans, and supposed that the district attorney's office was conducting an investigation of its own motion. He appeared to be indifferent as to conditions in Nicaragua and to be waiting for political affairs to adjust themselves without interference. The naval officers in Nicaraguan waters until very recently at least, have been in absolute ignorance of the wishes of the administration in this affair.

It is possible that a resolution of inquiry may be offered by some Democratic Members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as



it was discussed among them to-day, but there is a disposition to let the Democratic leaders in the Senate have the first chance at it. There is a feeling among some of the Republicans who have studied conditions in Latin-America that the State Department has not given precedents of international law and to actual facts in Nicaragua which the present situation seems to demand or Secretary Knox would not have committed the blunders that are now attributed to him.

Since the above was transmitted a cable dispatch has been received from Washington stating that Secretary Knox was interpolated in the Senate on the intervention of American warships at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Senator FALL. Were these translations in Spanish ever published in Nicaragua?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir.

Senator FALL. I understand that these translations, together with the other newspaper clippings, and so forth, were collected and made by Dr. Madriz, or under his instructions, with the intent eventually of having the same published in book form, together with the other documents and so forth, in this collection of papers, in order that the entire history of the course of the United States in Nicaraguan affairs during the Madriz administration might be understood.

The witness also presents a proclamation printed with many signatures, entitled "Latin America against the Imperialist Yankee," and dated San Jose, Costa Rica, September 1, 1912, and addressed to Mr. Marshall Langhorne, minister of the United States to Costa Rica, as follows:

LA AMERICA LATINA CONTRA EL IMPERIALISMO YANKEE—PROTESTA  
COLECTIVA POR LA OCUPACION MILITAR DE NICARAGUA.

SAN JOSE, C. R.,  
1° de Setiembre de 1912.

A Su Excelencia el Señor MAR-  
SHALL LANGHORNE,

*Ministro de los Estados Uni-  
dos de America en Costa  
Rica.*

*Ciudad.*

SEÑOR MINISTRO: Sois por vuestra nacionalidad el representante de un pueblo gigantesco y maravilloso y por vuestra posición oficial, el Ministro de un Gobierno que se dice porta-estandarte de la civilización y de la justicia en el Continente.

Como ciudadano de los Estados Unidos y como Ministro del Gobierno de Washington, os pedimos que pongais en evidencia los ideales de vuestro gran pueblo y los sentimientos civilizados y

SAN JOSE, C. R.,  
September 1, 1912.

To His Excellency Mr. MARSHALL  
LANGHORNE,

*Minister of the United States  
in Costa Rica.*

*City.*

DEAR SIR: By your nationality you are the representative of a gigantic and wonderful Nation and by your official position the minister of a Government who is said to be the standard bearer of civilization and justice on this continent.

As a citizen of the United States and as a minister of the Washington Government, we pray you to bring into evidence the ideals of your great Nation and the civilized and equitable sentiments of

justicieros de vuestro Gobierno, respecto á la horrible y desesperante situación en que se encuentra Nicaragua.

La guerra civil que estalló hace un mes entre dos fracciones del partido conservador de aquel país, se ha robustecido y aumentado con la presencia en Nicaragua de soldados americanos, que violan la soberanía nacional, aunque se invoque el pretexto de que esa ocupación militar fué solicitada por el jefe de uno de los bandos contendientes. Sobre los extravíos y las ambiciones nefandas de políticos de mala ley, están los principios inviolables y serenos del Derecho Internacional.

El señor Adolfo Díaz no representa la opinión pública de Nicaragua, ni siquiera la autoridad desprestigiada de un gobierno sostenido por la fuerza: el Congreso Nacional desconoció al señor Díaz como Mandatario y lo declaró traidor á la República por haber solicitado, para sostenerse en el poder, el apoyo de soldados americanos. De modo, pues, que no deben ser atendibles para un Gobierno serio y poderoso como el vuestro, las humillantes solicitudes de apoyo que le dirija, para violar el sagrado de la Patria y los principios del Derecho de Gentes un individuo desnaturalizado de un país que le niega sus simpatías y hasta sus derechos de ciudadano, llamándole traidor.

El anuncio que se ha hecho de nuevos desembarcos de tropas americanas en Nicaragua ha despertado hondos celos y serias inquietudes en Centro América y probablemente en el seno de las otras repúblicas latinoamericanas. Y como se tiene ya noticia de la gran irritación que han producido tales hechos y rumores en Nicaragua, es fácil suponer que lejos

your Government regarding the horrid and desperate situation of Nicaragua.

The civil war that broke out a month ago between two factions of the conservative party of that country is now being augmented and made worse with the presence in Nicaragua of American soldiers who violate the national sovereignty, notwithstanding that it is argued that such military occupation has been requested by the leader of one of the contending factions. Above the deviations and nefarious ambitions of perverse politicians, are the inviolable and serene principles of international law.

Mr. Adolfo Diaz does not represent public opinion in Nicaragua, not even the unpopular and discredited authority of a Government sustained by sheer violence; the actual National Congress has disowned Mr. Diaz as a ruler and declared him to be a traitor to the Republic for having requested, in order to support himself in the Presidency, the cooperation of American soldiers. Consequently, a powerful and honorable Government, as is yours, must not pay any attention to the humiliating supplications for support addressed to it in order to induce it to violate the sovereignty and the principles of international law, by a spurious son of a country who denies him its sympathy and even his rights of citizenship, calling him a traitor.

The announcement that has been made of new landings of American troops in Nicaragua has roused deep suspicion and serious anxiety in Central America, and probably also in the rest of the Latin-American Republics. The aforesaid facts and rumors have already produced great irritation among the people of Nicaragua, and it is easy to forecast that, far



de obtenerse la paz, lo que se logrará es que en aquel infortunado país la guerra se generalice, feroz y sanguinaria, pues todos, unánimemente, pelearían contra un régimen que rechaza la opinión pública y que no podría sostenerse sino mediante el establecimiento de cuarteles permanentes de tropas americanos.

¿A qué título interviene el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua? ¿Por sentimientos de humanidad? Pero entonces los medios no corresponden al fin. El Departamento de Estado debiera saber que para tales casos el Derecho Internacional indica el recurso á los buenos oficios, á las gestiones puramente diplomáticas. No es ultrajándole con el envío de soldados extranjeros como se ejercen, en favor de un país autónomo, los sentimientos de humanidad. Centro América no se halla todavía bajo los auspicios de la Enmienda Platt.

Washington, Libertador; Lincoln, Redentor; Carnegie, Filántropo; Edison, Inventor; Root, predicador en Sud América de la fraternidad continental, representan para nosotros la civilización americana. Pero con ella es incompatible la política actual del Departamento de Estado, respecto á Nicaragua, que se nos antoja como la sombra de William Walker haciendo de la Casa Blanca su cuartel general.

Pedimos á usted, Señor Ministro, que se sirva transmitir al Gobierno de Washington nuestra viva protesta contra la ocupación militar de Nicaragua por soldados norteamericanos y nuestra solicitud humanitaria y patriótica de que los mande retirar del suelo centroamericano, para tranquilidad de estos países angustiados por la guerra.

from obtaining peace, the military coercion on behalf of the American Government would only succeed in propagating war, fierce and sanguinary war, as all unanimately would fight to the end against a regimen which is repelled by public opinion, and which could not be maintained unless by means of the establishment of permanent quarters of American soldiers in the country.

Under what pretense does the Government of the United States intervene?

For the sake of humanity?

But then the means do not correspond to the end. The State Department should know that in such cases international law indicates recourse to good offices or to proceedings of a purely diplomatic order. Outraging a nation by landing foreign soldiers is not the way of showing sentiments of humanity toward that country. Central America is not yet placed under the auspices of the Platt amendment.

Washington, the Liberator, Lincoln, the Redeemer, Carnegie, the Philanthropist, Edison, the Inventor, Root, the Preacher of Continental Fraternity in South America, represent in our mind American Civilization. But with it we deem incompatible the present policy of the State Department regarding Nicaragua, policy which seems to us the phantom of William Walker establishing his headquarters in the White House.

We beg you, Mr. Minister, to transmit to the Washington Government our vigorous protest on account of the military occupation of Nicaragua by North American soldiers, and our patriotic request that they be withdrawn from Central American soil for the greater tranquility of these war-beaten countries.

La paz será imposible si se quiere obtener en la forma violenta de una ocupación militar. Haced saber, señor Ministro, al Departamento de Estado, que las pisadas del legionario extranjero en el suelo nacional de Centro América, repercuten en todo el Continente; que no queremos ser la Polonia de América y que el mantenimiento de las relaciones amistosas entre pueblo y pueblo, exige, de parte de los Estados Unidos, una respetuosa imparcialidad y le obliga á no seguir protegiendo, con fuerzas del Ejército Norteamericano, á un gobierno desautorizado por traidor y cuya continuación se lograría sólo ahogando en sangre y consumiendo por el exterminio el sentimiento patriótico del pueblo que lo repudia.

Por Humanidad, por Justicia y por Derecho, esperamos que su Gobierno escuchará nuestra voz de protesta y nuestro justo reclamo, en esta hora de angustiosa ansiedad para Centro América.

Somos del señor Ministro muy respetuosos servidores,

Peace will never be obtainable in the violent shape of military occupation. Let the State Department know, Mr. Minister, that the trampling of foreign legions upon Central American land reechoes through the whole continent; that we do not want to be the Poland of America, and that the maintenance of amicable relations between both nations, demands from the United States a respectful impartiality and obliges them to discontinue protecting with troops of the American Army a Government which has been disauthorized as traitorous and the continuation of which could only be obtained drowning in blood and exhausting by extermination the sentiments of patriotism of the people who repel such regimen.

For the sake of humanity, justice and righteousness, we hope that your Government will listen to our outcry of protest and our just plea, in this hour of deep anxiety for Central America.

We remain Your Excellency's obedient servant,

J. Irías, Rodolfo Espinosa, Alejandro Bermúdez, Alceo Hazera, Salvador Cerda, Emilio Espinosa, Clodomiro Urcuyo, José D. Portocarrero, L. Rodríguez, Francisco Mayorga R., Virgilio Salazar, Víctor López Baltodano, Hermógenes Avilés P., Manuel Mayorga H., Samuel Santos, Pedro Alvarado, Ecateo Torres, José M<sup>a</sup> Blanco, Salvador Gurdian, Tránsito Ampié, Alfonso Arcaí, Daniel Artola, Constantino Jessel, Rafael Baldelomar, Leonardo Montalbán, Francisco Jiménez, Othón P. Torres, Rigoberto Cabezas L., Rodolfo Zamera B., Joaquín Baldelomar, Marcelino Arcia, Fermín Lara, Julio Pérez, N. Vallecillo, José Tobías Méndez, D. Hernández, Teodoro J. Marin, Bernardo Ortega, C. Hernaldo Ibarra, Ag. Herrera, Tomás Cabezas, Salvador García, Gustavo Cabezas, Franco. Zapata, Nicasio Payán, C. Castillo, Julio Guillén, Manuel Romero, Juan P. Morales, Eliseo Martinez, Jesús Lezama, Arcelino Acuña, José M<sup>a</sup> Lopez, José M<sup>a</sup> Abarca, M. Lindo, José Manuel López, Ignacio Padilla, Manuel Cisneros, Samuel Guevara, Marcos Lezama, Manuel Mendoza, Pilar Méndez, Joaquín Cabezas, Filadelfo Ulloa, Rómulo Sánchez, Lucas Cubillo, Alberto Lara, Juan M. Ramírez, Ricardo Salinas, Rafael Membreño,



Hilario Guillén, Leopoldo Cisneros, Salomón Acuña, Laureano Leiva, Ricardo Noguera, Arturo Cabezas L., J. Antonio Barrios, Pedro Fernández, Antonio Garreta, Francisco Rojas, Justo Rocha, Leopoldo Delgado, Juan R. Torres, Emilio Álvarez, Manuel Moreira, Ramón Brenes, José Eugenio Chavarría, Basilio Guido, Pánfilo Cortés, M. Salvador Salgado, Pascual Morales, Ramón Salgado, Antonio Roque, Juan Rafael Herradora (*Nicaragüenses*).

Manuel Diéguez, Eduardo Vázquez Garrido, Teófilo Jiménez, José Carter, Higinio Aguilera, Juan J. Rivera, Fabio Padilla R., Samuel Orantes, José Minera, Andrés Yela, Amado Jiménez, J. Miguel Noguera, Ignacio Estrada, Manuel López, Pedro Duarte, Norberto Jiménez, Aquilino Osorio, Lisandro Noguera, Antonio Sagastume, M. Chinchilla, Liberto Domínguez, Jacinto Bernal, Pedro Ruiz, Gregorio López, José Carpio, Segundo Sandoval, Gilberto Minera, Eduardo Mayora. Firmo la protesta que antecede de acuerdo con la salvedad hecha por el señor don José María Zeledón, Julio Padilla (*Guatemaltecos*).

Abraham Perdomo Herrera, Rosendo Amaya, J. P. Rodríguez, L. M. Anduray, Juan Ruíz, Francisco Munguia, Ramón Aguilar B., Tiburcio Carrasco, P. López, Manuel Zavaleta, Cástulo Aguirre, Ernesto Cantón, L. Cano, Juan Pérez, Francisco Hernández (*Salvadoreños*).

D. Gutiérrez, h., Luis Cubero, Ruperto López, F. Aguilar, J. M. Turcios, Antonio Ardón, L. M. Reina, Juan Rojas, R. Durán, Francisco Díaz F. (*Hondureños*).

Rosendo del Valle, Manuel Boloy, Enrique G. López (*Cubanos*).

Alejandro Rivas Vázquez, P. J. Jugo Delgado, L. López Rivero, P. M. Caballero, Fremio A. Valarino, César Rivero Trujillo, J. M. Lugo Díaz, I. González P., Gregorio Martínez, Rafael Maldonado, Antonio Crespo, Víctor Silva Rangel, Antonio Rivas Durán, Rafael Díaz Altuve, Manuel A. Sánchez (*Venezolanos*).

Miguel Macaya, M. Peña V., F. E. Beltrán, Rafael Lafont, Hermógenes Rodríguez, h., Clemente Rodríguez, B., J. P. Rodríguez B., Arturo Rodríguez C., Julio Rodríguez, Ramón Benedettis B., S. Arboleda Lemos, José María Castillo, Abraham González, Antonio J. Castillo, M. Hernández Núñez, F. Alvarez P., Ezequiel Bampante, Sebastián Pachón M., Alejandro Beleño J., Romualdo Roa E., Manuel F. Palomo, Manuel Briceño, Alberto Calderón, F. Restrepo Gómez, H. Beltrán, Roberto Rodríguez A., Nicolás Buitrago S., Heliodoro Carrasquilla A., J. E. Braddock, Daniel Acevedo, L. C. Rodríguez, Marco A. Carrillo, Higinio Beltrán, J. Fonseca S., Joaquín Lopera Berrio, Mario Zamorano. (*Colombianos*).

F. Noboa, Alberto B. Ceballos. (*Ecuatorianos*).

Nephtalí M. Castillo. (*Peruano*).

Luis Cruz Meza, F. A. Tinoco, Manuel Coto Fernández, Manuel Luján, Ricardo Coto Fernández, Octavio Castro Saborío, Jorge Morales Bejarano, Federico Zumbado, R. Cruz Meza, José Fabio Garnier, Juan Alfaro, José Fermín Meza, S. Pastor, h., M. Gámez Monge, J. Raúl Marín Varela, J. Buenaventura Mora, J. D. Gámez Monge, V. Fernández, Guillermo Casaola, Julio de Barruel, Ricardo Fournier Q., J. Castillo Castro, J. Montero, Federico Fernández G., Maximiliano Gurdíán, Manuel A. Verdesia, Domingo Monge, Raúl Gurdíán, Próspero Fernández G., Raúl M. Díaz, Julio A. Gurdíán, J. García Monge, Omar Dengo, Lesmes Sáurez P., Manuel Angel Peraza, Guillermo Zúñiga Z., Raúl Fernández Güell, Rafael Salas, h., J. J. Valladares, Joaquín Viquez, J. F. Valladares, Procopio Castro, Jorge Rojas Z., Félix Borbón M., Leo. Montealegre, V. Trejos, Rafael Zamora G., Ramón Rivera, Enrique Brenes, Ramón Chaverri, Bernardo González Alfaro, Tobías Flores Castro, Juan C. Marín, Isaías Bermúdez B., Abel Paniagua, Ricardo Portilla, Gonzalo Sotela B., J. Joaquín Ríos A., Domingo Aguilar, Guillermo Solano, Santiago Romero, Perdo Jiménez, Gabriel Muñoz.

Como latinoamericano, juzgo la intervención armada un golpe artero á la soberanía de estos pueblos y un ensayo de su futura conquista.—G. MATAMOROS.

Viendo en la actual intervención, no un acto de humanidad, sino de aspiración puramente dominadora, me adhiero con todo gusto á la protesta que antecede.—F. MUÑOZ DIAZ.

La intervención yankee, armada, es por sí sola motivo más que suficiente para adherirme, como me adhiero, á la protesta que antecede.—A. CHAVERRI MATAMOROS.

Contribuyo con gusto á la protesta que aquí se hace, aun cuando no pueda aceptar sus términos generales. La civilización norteamericana está representada para mí en sus pensadores y sus libertadores, no en sus políticos ni en sus falsos filántropos. Tan traidor es para mí el actual Presidente de Nicaragua, como el que trata de sustituirlo. Y no es para mí el mayor estigma que pueda lanzarse contra la intervención americana el obedecer á la llamada de un gobierno ó de un partido calificados de traidores. La intervención armada es por sí misma oprobiosa, sin necesidad de otros motivos.—JOSÉ MARÍA ZELEDÓN. (*Costarricenses*.)

[Translation.]

#### LATIN AMERICA AGAINST YANKEE IMPERIALISM—COLLECTIVE PROTEST AGAINST THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF NICARAGUA.

The English of the protest is seen on the right of the page. After the first group of signatures should be written (Nicaraguans); after the second (Guatemalans); after the third (Salvadoreans); after the fourth (Hondurans); after the fifth (Cubans); after the sixth (Venezuelans); after the seventh (Colombians); after the eighth (Ecuadorians); after the ninth (Peruvians).



After the last group of names the following should be written:

As a Latin-American, I look upon armed intervention as a death-blow to the sovereignty of these peoples and a move in the direction of their future conquest.—G. Matamoras.

Seeing in the present intervention not an act of humanity but an attempt at domination, I gladly subscribe to the above protest.—F. Muñoz Diaz.

Armed Yankee intervention is itself reason enough for my signing the above protest.—A. Chaverri Matamoros.

I gladly sign this protest, though I can not accept its general terms. North American civilization is for me represented by its thinkers and liberators, not by its politicians nor its false philanthropists. The actual President to Nicaragua is, to my view, as much a traitor as the man who is trying to substitute him. And for me the greatest stigma with which American intervention can be branded is not that it obeyed the call of a traitorous Government or party. Armed intervention is in itself opprobrious, without giving other reasons.—José Maria Zeledon. (Costa Ricans.)

This protest was widely published in our press.—M. C.

Senator FALL. Also a clipping from a newspaper said to be the *Independiente*, printed in the Republic of Salvador, containing an interview with Mr. William Heimke, minister of the United States, with comment thereupon, the same being printed in Spanish, as follows:

[El Yndependende, San Salvador, Sept. 10, 1912.]

#### DECLARACIONES DEL MINISTRO AMERICANO.

Un caballero digno de toda fe, nos ha referido que el 5 del mes en curso, visitaba Mr. William Heimke, ministro de los Estados Unidos, á cierta persona caracterizada, y que ésta llevó la conversación á las noticias que circulaban en aquella tarde de que los americanos habían ocupado Chinandega. León y otros lugares del interior de Nicaragua, forzando las resistencias que les opusieron las fuerzas revolucionarios; que entonces el Representante de los Estados Unidos le contestó que no era cierto cuanto se decía y que él tenía comunicación cablegráfica con su Gobierno y con los buques que estaban en Corinto y podía asegurarle bajo su palabra de honor de caballero y de funcionario que no había un solo americano armado ni en León ni en Chinandega, ni en las demás poblaciones del interior de Nicaragua, con excepción de la guardia de marinos que custodiaba la legación en Managua. Las fuerzas de desembarque están—agregó—en Corinto y San Juan del Sur solamente para garantizar las mercaderías y valores de propiedad americana para mientras los revolucionarios pueden ser considerados con calma y energía bastantes para hacerlo. Los americanos no pueden disparar un solo tiro contra los nativos de un país amigo sin el permiso previo del Senado, y éste no puede darlo tampoco sin que antes le dirija un mensaje especial el Presidente de la República, cosa que no se ha hecho, ni creo se hará. Las fuerzas de desembarque en Nicaragua podrán defenderse y repeler toda agresión, sí desgraciadamente las acometiesen los revolucionarios; pero de allí no pasarán, y hasta esta fecha tengo seguridad de que nadie las ha agredido.

No dudamos que lo afirmado por el señor ministro de Estados Unidos, sea cierto con respecto á la presencia de tropas de su país en otras plazas que Managua, Corinto y San Jaun del Sur; pero en cuanto á la intervención es un hecho. Por carta particular de una persona importante de Nicaragua á un amigo nuestro, sabemos que la situación de aquel infortunado país no puede ser más calimitoso. Los víveres se han escaseado de tai manera, que las personas regularmente acomodadas gastan hoy diez veces más de lo que antes gastaban, viviendo miserablemente; que los americanos se han apoderado completamente del gobierno de la República, y que están dispuestos á hacer triunfar á Díaz á despecho de la oposición que le hace el pueblo entero de Nicaragua: que en esa situación, hasta los que antes se mostraban indiferentes y no tomaban parte en asuntos políticos hoy simpatizan con los revolucionarios, teniendo casi por seguros que la autonomía de Nicaragua está para concluir.

Los marinos no dejan que los revolucionarios ataquen á Managua, haciéndolos que permanezcan en sus campamentos, con el pretexto de que no se perjudiquen sus intereses. Se ve clarament que están propuestos á que agoten no solo sus municiones de guerra sino principalmente los medios de subsistencia, para que se entreguen.

Si esa no es intervención, no comprendemos lo que sea.

[Translation.]

[From the Independiente, San Salvador, Sept. 10, 1912.]

A gentleman worthy of credence has informed us that on the 5th instant Mr. William Heimke, minister of the United States, visited a person of standing who spoke of the report in circulation that afternoon that the Americans had occupied Chinandega, Leon, and other places in the interior of Nicaragua, overcoming by force the resistance offered by the revolutionary forces; that thereupon the representative of the United States stated that the reports were not true; that he was in cablegraphic communication with his Government and with the ships in Corinto and could state on his word of honor as a gentleman and official that there was not a single armed American in Leon or Chinandega, nor in other towns in the interior of Nicaragua, excepting the guard of marines at the legation in Managua. The forces landed in Corinto and San Juan del Sur, he added, are solely to protect American merchandise and property until the revolutionists become sufficiently calm and energetic to do so. The Americans can not fire a single shot against the natives of a friendly country without previous authorization of the Senate, and this can not be given except the President first sends to it a special message, which he has not done, and I believe will not do. The forces landed in Nicaragua can defend themselves and repel any aggression if, unfortunately, the revolutionists should assume the aggressive; but they will not go further, and I am assured that up to this time nobody has assumed the offensive.

We doubt not that what the minister of the United States affirms is true respecting the presence of troops in other towns than Managua, Corinto, and San Juan del Sur; but regarding intervention it is a fact. From a personal letter from a prominent person in Nicaragua to a friend of ours we learn that the situation of that unfortunate country could not be more calamitous. Provisions have become so scarce



that it costs 10 times as much to-day to live miserably as it did before to live well; that the Americans have taken complete possession of the Government of the Republic, and that they are determined that Diaz shall win in spite of the opposition of the entire Nicaraguan people; that in the present situation even those who before were indifferent and took no part in political matters now favor the revolutionists, it being almost certain that the autonomy of Nicaragua is about to be ended.

The marines do not allow the revolutionists to attack Managua, compelling them to remain in their camps, under the pretext of not prejudicing their interests. It is plainly evident that they propose not only to exhaust their munitions of war, but principally the means of subsistence and force them to surrender.

If this is not intervention, we do not comprehend what it is.

Senator FALL. The witness has also presented to the committee a note of Mr. Knox, directed to the minister of Nicaragua in Washington, under the Zelaya administration, which note was handed to that minister, together with his papers, and which is not made a part of the record, as the same can be obtained from the State Department. The witness has also presented to the committee certain letters passing between Admiral Kimball and President Madriz of Nicaragua, simply tending to show the spirit of harmony existing between the American admiral and President Madriz.

In addition to the two letters which were first offered to the committee, showing the employment of Mr. Leets under President Zelaya and under President Madriz, he also offers a letter from the minister Carbajal y Rosas, one of the members of the cabinet of President de la Barra of Mexico, under date of December 10, 1911, which he offers in connection with the two letters spoken of to show the standing of the witness and the estimation in which he is held by those who know him. This letter is as follows:

MEXICO, 10 de diciembre, 1911.

Sr. D. JUAN LEETZ, *Presente*.

MÍ QUERIDO AMIGO: Con referencia á la atenta carta de V. recibida ayer, tengo el gusto de manifestarle que cada vez estoy más satisfecho de mi idea de aprovechar los valiosos servicios de V. en las diversos comisiones que se le han confiado, pues por el tino y la discreción que ha demostrado en todas sus delicadas labores ha venido á convencerme, más aún de lo que ya estaba convencido desde la época en que pude apreciar de cerca sus trabajos en Nicaragua, de que en V. puede encontrar cualquier Gobierno ó cualquiera institución privada un colaborador idóneo para todo genero de empresas por difíciles que se les suponga.

Crea V., mi estimado amigo, que las declaraciones anteriores son el reflejo fiel del concepto en que con toda sinceridad lo tengo desde que tuve la grata oportunidad de tratarlo y acepte la particular estimación con que soy de V. afectísimo amigo y servidor.

B. CARBAJAL Y ROSAS.

[Translation.]

B. CARBAJAL Y ROSAS TO JUAN LEETZ.

MEXICO, *December 10, 1911.*Mr. JUAN LEETZ, *Presente.*

MY DEAR FRIEND: Referring to your esteemed letter received yesterday. I have the pleasure to inform you that I am more and more satisfied with my idea of profiting by your valued services along the lines of the several commissions that have been entrusted to you, for the ability and discretion you have displayed in your delicate labors has convinced me, even more than when I knew your work intimately in Nicaragua, that any Government or private institution would find in you an able collaborator in whatever business, however difficult it might appear.

Be assured, my esteemed friend, that the foregoing statements reflect the sincere opinions which I have held ever since making your acquaintance.

Accept the assurance of my especial esteem and believe me,

Your affectionate friend and servant,

B. CARBAJAL Y ROSAS.

Senator FALL. The witness calls attention to these three letters particularly because statements have been made in the public press or elsewhere that he has been engaged in revolutionary movements in Nicaragua. Have you been engaged in any revolutionary movements down there?

Mr. LEETS. Not in Nicaragua. I have been a government official and I have not engaged in any of these revolutions. I was in government employ.

Senator FALL. Were you engaged in the Estrada revolution or in any revolution against him?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir.

Senator FALL. Were you engaged in the recent revolution of the Mena or liberal party against Diaz?

Mr. LEETS. No, sir.

At 4.30 o'clock the subcommittee adjourned.























